

THE TIMES

Why the EEC
policy
all at sea, page 1

Israel agrees to talk with Egypt in London this month

Israel has agreed that its Foreign Minister should attend a proposed meeting in London this month with his Egyptian counterpart and Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State. The suggestion will be put to Egypt today. Mr

Mondale, the American Vice-President, obtained the Israeli agreement while on a visit to Israel in which he has had to contend with suspicion and resentment from his hosts arising from remarks by Mr Carter.

Troubled path for Mr Mondale

From Michael Knipe
Jerusalem, July 2

Mr Walter Mondale, the American Vice-President, talked for 90 minutes today with Mr Prime Minister Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and his Cabinet, and said afterwards that he had made clear President Carter's commitment to Israel's security. American military and economic assistance would not be affected by differences between the two countries over Israel's stand in Middle East peace negotiations, he said. Mr Mondale's visit to Israel, ostensibly a good-will gesture related to the state's thirtieth anniversary, has been marked by a display of Israeli Government resentment and suspicion over what is regarded as the uncertain nature of American support. Fears have again been expressed of American pressure being applied to the Jerusalem Government to accept a peace settlement. After Mr Mondale's arrival on Friday, Mr Ariel Sharon, Israel's Minister of Agriculture, accused the United States of plotting to oust Mr Begin as Prime Minister. An American spokesman dismissed the accusations of Israel's press and Mr Sharon's allegation as "utterly untrue". Israel Government sources said, however, that Mr Sharon's suspicions were widely held within the Government. In these circumstances the Government quickly registered surprise and concern over a statement by President Carter yesterday in which he said he was disappointed at Israel's response to American questions regarding the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Mr Carter's statement was seen as a warning that if direct negotiations were not resumed, it would be necessary to fall back on a Geneva conference with the Soviet Union as a co-sponsor. American sources here said

that the timing of the statement had been unfortunate, and Mr Mondale said that the President's words had been misinterpreted. The Carter Administration, he said, hoped that progress could be made in direct negotiations. Emerging with Mr Begin from the Cabinet meeting, Mr Mondale said it was hoped that the next stage in negotiations would be a meeting between the Israeli and Egyptian Prime Ministers in London in mid-July. Mr Mondale had agreed to attend and Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, had been talking to the Egyptians. Israeli and Egyptian peace proposals would be on the table and direct negotiations could be resumed on them "together with other modalities that might speed along the negotiating process".

Asked if he had asked Israeli leaders to revise their peace proposals, Mr Mondale said they had discussed the American position and suggestions, and "we went into the matter of our commitment to assure, in so far as we can influence the negotiations, that the security of Israel will be fully maintained". He emphasized that they had not dealt with specific details and that the talks had not been in the nature of negotiations. He admitted that there was nothing he could call a change in Israel's known position. Asked what could be gained from getting the two sides together in London as they had both rejected in advance each other's peace proposals, Mr Mondale maintained that such an assessment was "a little premature". "What we need," he said, "is negotiating posture where that sort of face-to-face direct negotiating brings about the broadest possible understanding." Only direct negotiations would really test whether the

issues could be resolved. Mr Begin, looking young and pale beside the youthful and sunburned Vice-President, ended by posing a question to whether he believed that the United States was pursuing an even-handed role as mediator. Israel, he said, wanted first to get Egypt's proposals as promised, then to study and analyse them. Through the informal press conference by the two leaders outside the Prime Minister's office, several hundred demonstrators shouted anti-American slogans and sang Hebrew songs of defiance. The staged by Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc), the fanatical pressure group which believes in the extension of Jewish settlement throughout the whole of the Biblical land of Israel.

Last night Mr Mondale had a 90-minute meeting with Mr Ezer Weizman, the Israeli Minister of Defence, who is at odds with the rest of the Cabinet over its hard-line West Bank policy. Earlier in the day he had seen Mr Golda Meir, the former Labour Prime Minister, and Mr Shimon Peres, the present leader of the Labour Opposition. Mr Mondale leaves tomorrow for Egypt, where he will meet President Sadat. This hope is that he will obtain the Egyptian leader's agreement to the meeting in London in July of the Israeli and Egyptian Foreign Ministers. Asked about the proposed conference in London, Mr Muhammad Ibrahim Kemel, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, said: "We have not received an invitation to such a conference." The Egyptian press, in two days, should be expected to Washington first, and then the next step may be decided. —UPI. Carter remarks cast cloud in Israel, page 7

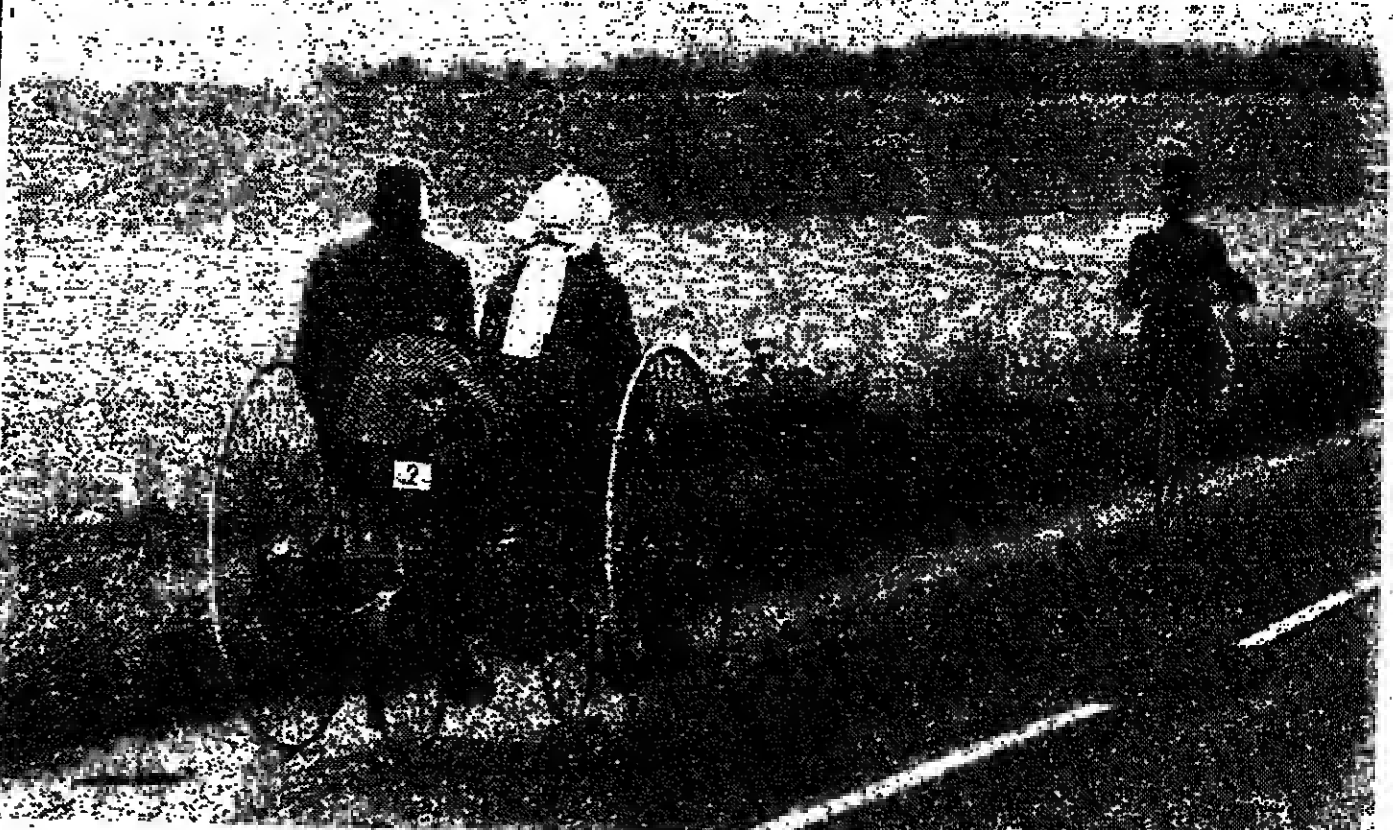
Arab League imposes boycott on S Yemen

From Christopher Walker
Cairo, July 2

An emergency session of the Arab League Council voted unanimously today for a political and economic boycott of South Yemen, showing the concern felt by conservative Arab governments about increasing Soviet and Cuban influence in the Middle East. The severity of the measures agreed surprised diplomatic observers, who pointed out that it was the first time since the league was formed in 1945 that it had agreed to launch sanctions against a member state.

Although no specific mention was made of the measures which might be involved, Western security sources here maintain that Aden's oil refinery is almost totally dependent on supplies from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Any decision to cut these off could place the aggressively pro-Soviet South Yemen regime in severe difficulties. The anxiety of Arab leaders about Soviet intentions is expected to be conveyed to Mr Walter Mondale, the American Vice-President, when he arrives in Egypt tomorrow for talks in Alexandria with President Sadat. The Egyptian President is one of those who has most frequently expressed his worries about communist expansionism.

During its two-day emergency session, the Arab League's council denounced communist penetration in South Yemen, which is of crucial strategic importance because of its command of the southernmost entrance to the Red Sea. The Aden regime was also attacked for its part in the examination last month of President Sadat's alleged assassination of North Yemen. A motion passed unanimously this afternoon calling for a freezing of diplomatic relations with South Yemen, suspension of economic aid to the country and withdrawal of technical and cultural assistance. It was made clear that the measures would be withdrawn if the regime agreed to end its rigid Marxist revolutionary policies. The meeting was one of the best-attended in recent months. Those members who did not stand in opposition to the resolution of diplomatic relations with South Yemen, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, were the five so-called "steadfastness" states, which were considered likely to stand with the call for action against South Yemen. Because of the absence of the hardline states, the league continued on page 7, col 1



An 1878 Coventry Sociable in pursuit of a solo entrant in the eighteenth annual veteran cycle rally at Benson, Oxfordshire, yesterday.

Mr Callaghan puts his case on top pay rises

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr James Callaghan will explain to trade union leaders and Labour backbenchers this week that the Government is in favour, in principle, of granting increases of up to 100 per cent to the chairman of nationalized industries, judges, top civil servants and senior officers in the Armed Forces. But the decision about the placing of the increases is yet to be taken. The Cabinet had a majority for implementing the recommendations of the Review Body on Top Salaries (the Doyle Committee) after a fierce argument about the effect that the award would have on the Government's attempt to reach agreement on a fourth phase of incomes policy. A decision on the placing is being kept for this week after ministers have discussed the proposition with union leaders at the Labour-TUC liaison committee meeting today and after Mr Callaghan has put the Government's case to the Parliamentary Labour Party tomorrow.

Increases. Mr Callaghan is thinking of 5 to 7 per cent, with special arrangements for handling some anomalies. Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said yesterday that the Government was unlikely to win the unions' agreement for any precise figure. Commenting on Mr Callaghan's request for settlements well below 10 per cent, Mr Murray said: "We can all do arithmetic. Trade unionists know that the level of pay rises helps to determine the rate of price increases. What happened in 1974 and 1975 reminded us of that, and we have not forgotten." But he said that arithmetical formulas would not shape workers' attitudes towards pay claims nearly as effectively as government action to hold prices down by expanding the economy. He wanted the Price Commission to use its powers firmly to enforce the EEC common agricultural policy; and government action to avoid increases in indirect taxation. In Cabinet, where there is still strong opposition to some of the Doyle Committee's proposals, it is expected that the Government will expect an early response to Mr Callaghan's call for wage increases to be kept under 10 per cent next year if the people on top salaries are given huge

Limited changes after 'think tank' report

By Peter Hennessy

The Prime Minister's Cabinet committee on overseas representation will meet for the last time next week to put the final touches to a White Paper replying to the review published last summer by the Central Policy Review Staff, the Government's "think tank". In striking contrast to the "think tank's" report, Mr Callaghan's document will recommend in the bland language customary to White Papers, limited, gradual change. The Cabinet is concerned to prevent a dispute with the diplomatic service, and the "great" who spring to its defence against the review staff. A foreign service group embracing the work of departments with overseas interests is ruled out. Interchange with the home Civil Service will be doubled, but the diplomatic service will remain a separate entity for the foreseeable future. Should a Conservative government be elected, there is little to suggest that the White Paper will be altered. GEN 89 from its Cabinet Office classification, is the presence of Sir Kenneth Berrill, head of the "think tank", at its meetings. Sir John Hunt, Secretary of the Cabinet, attends when he can, but not Sir Michael Palliser, head of the diplomatic service. Mixed committees of ministers and officials became uncommon in Whitehall after the days of Mr Edward Heath and Lord Armstrong of Sandhurst, the former head of the home Civil Service. The ministerial membership of GEN 89 includes Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Merlyn Rees, Home Secretary, Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, Mr Frederick Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence, Lord Peart, Lord Privy Seal, and Mrs Judith

Hart, Minister for Overseas Development. Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has attended when the future of the British Council, which now seems secure, has been discussed. The three main themes adumbrated by GEN 89, which will go to the full Cabinet for approval before publication in the White Paper later this month, are greater interchange between civil servants working at home and abroad, economy in the size and scale of overseas missions, and more emphasis on export promotion and commercial work. The Department of Trade is expected to undertake a small internal reorganization to sharpen its capacity in the export field. One suggestion for economy approved by GEN 89, which aroused much heat when originally suggested by the review staff, is a new method for paying expenses to diplomats serving abroad. Instead of personal entertainment allowances, they will be obliged to pay for their own meals. The White Paper will have little to say on chapter 10 of the "think tank's" report, which covered immigration. Last summer, senior Home Office officials were sufficiently concerned about that section to try to prevent its publication with the main body of the report. The chapter raised the possibility of limiting continental practice by shifting the bulk of immigration screening and control away from source countries and ports of entry to the United Kingdom. Mr Rees has ruled out an internal system of control to replace screening overseas and his views will be published in a separate White Paper in reply to the report of the Commons Select Committee on Immigration.

Airlines will relax rigid fare-setting

From John Best
Ottawa, July 2

The International Air Transport Association (IATA), as a meeting in Montreal yesterday adopted a number of measures designed to give its 106 member airlines more flexibility in setting fares and generally improving their appeal to the public. The move, which provoked various debates during the two-day session, could mean lower transatlantic fares within a year. One proposal adopted will make it optional for a member to take part in IATA's tariff co-ordinating activities in respect of passengers and cargo. Participation in the organization's trade association activities will remain mandatory. Another proposal adopted will allow a national carrier to alter fares and rates between its own country and another without consulting the existing fares and rates agreement. For instance, Air France would have freedom of pricing into and out of France and British Airways into and out of Britain. Airlines will have greater autonomy in setting the conditions affecting free meals, bar service, on-board sales and in-flight entertainment. Limitations on "giveaways"—free slippers or socks, for example—will be reviewed by IATA conferences to see whether they should be relaxed. The changes were advocated to a nine-point set of recommendations prepared by a special committee headed by Mr Claude Taylor, chairman of Air Canada, and passed in their entirety by the meeting. They are aimed at luring back to the conventional carriers those customers who have been drawn away by low-price competition such as Sir Freddie Laker's Skytrain service. They are the first big structural changes in the association's history. However, before they can be put into effect they will have to be accepted by IATA's legal and executive committees and approved by the governments of the member airlines—35 in all. Details of proposed new fare structures will be worked out in September. Our Air Correspondent writes: IATA has gone a long way towards answering the complaint which was frequently levelled against it of being a price-fixing cartel. A number of airlines, including British Airways and Pan American, had threatened to resign from IATA if agreement had not been reached. It is thought that they are unlikely to do so now.

Prince of Wales advocates a woolly kind of Christianity, archbishop says

The Prince of Wales was accused yesterday of advocating a woolly type of Christianity by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, Mr Thomas Winning. He challenged the Prince to justify the law of succession which prohibits Roman Catholics from ascending the throne. The criticism comes after the Prince's remarks about religious differences during a speech on Friday. He said it seemed "worse than folly" that Christians were still arguing about doctrinal matters which could only cause needless distress to a number of people. That was widely seen as a reference to the Pope's refusal to grant a dispensation for the Prince's wedding for the Prince of Wales's cousin, Prince Michael of Kent, and Baroness Marie-Christine von Reibnitz. "I thought and I still think it is the duty of a church leader to reply to such an attack on traditional Christianity," I felt he was expressing the opinion of a great many people in this country who are not committed to their religious faith. "What I would like to say to the Prince is that even if there are divisions in the church everyone in the church regards this as a scandal." Each church was looking for the truth, the archbishop said. He added: "The Catholic Church takes a very definite stand on many issues, including mixed marriages, and of course she is pilloried for it because she says clearly what she believes." Mr Winning, an expert on Roman Catholic marriage law, said on Saturday that the Prince's remarks would cause "anxiety and anger" to millions. On the BBC radio programme, The World at One, yesterday the archbishop said he made his comment because he felt the Prince was advocating a woolly type of Christianity which is very prevalent these days, preferring it to another type of Christianity which seems to have clear-cut ideas about what it teaches and what it believes. "I would like to hear what the Prince has to say about the law of succession, which is a law that the law these days is rather an anachronism. "We are all campaigning for equal rights and justice and this law is allowed to remain on the statute book as there was a fundamental danger to the British Isles or to the Commonwealth. That is a terrible slight on Catholics. "Prince Charles probably feels quite upset about his cousin, Prince Michael, but I believe he is deeply religious. That if anyone is really committed to one's faith then it is a matter of conscience whether one carries on with that faith or not. You cannot have your cake and eat it, in other words." Royal handbills, page 2

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Japanese give up holidays

Tokyo, July 2

Japanese workers used only 61.4 per cent of the annual leave to which they were entitled, while 97.4 per cent of Japanese corporations required their employees to work overtime, according to a Labour Ministry survey taken last October. The ministry issued administrative guidance aimed at reducing overtime, enabling workers to take paid annual leave and promoting the five-day work system. It urged employers to set daily, weekly, monthly or yearly limits to overtime in their labour contracts with trade unions, because workers were often required to work overtime for no reason. The ministry asked employers not to treat paid annual leave taken by employees as absence from work in calculating such allowances as bonuses or non-absence service and bonuses—Agence France-Press.

Terrorists kill 31 blacks in Rhodesia

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, July 2

A woman and her five children, ranging in age from two to 10, were among 31 blacks murdered in Rhodesia by terrorists in separate incidents at the weekend. In addition, one white farmer was killed. The mother and her children died in the Headlands area about 100 miles east of Salisbury yesterday evening when 12 terrorists entered a farm compound after previously firing on a white farmer's household. They herded the mother and her children into a hut and set it alight. The victims were burnt to death. The terrorists then made nine migrant workers from the Matabeland area lie down before opening up with automatic fire, killing seven of them. The farmer, Mr George Edwards, aged 40, who was married with five children and came from the Victoria Falls, died when his vehicle was ambushed by guerrillas in the north-western area. Mr Smith faces outcry, page 6

Miners oppose wage curbs

On the eve of talks between Cabinet ministers and the TUC on pay policy it was disclosed that the National Union of Mineworkers is to submit a motion to the Trades Union Congress opposing further wage controls. At the same time Mr James Prior, opposition spokesman on employment, was saying it was intolerable that union leaders were saying at conferences that they could not work with the Tories.

Short-lived retail boom in economic forecasts

Two forecasts of the British economy see the present consumer boom being cut short next year as the outlook worsens for inflation, unemployment and the trade balance. Little scope is seen for the Government to introduce a spring package of stimulatory measures. And the Confederation of British Industry in a report predicts falling profits unless price rises are curbed. Page 19

Beirut fighting flares

Heavy fighting has broken out again in Beirut. The right-wing Phalangist radio reported that the party's headquarters had come under shellfire from the ruined commercial district where Syrian troops had been deployed on 2000 ft. During the weekend 22 people were killed in a Beirut suburb in clashes between Syrian and right-wing forces. Page 7

French price rises

The French Government has introduced its third batch of price increases since the March election. Coal prices go up by 13 per cent, Paris public transport fares by between 11.8 and 13.6 per cent and controlled rents by between 6.5 and 11 per cent. Page 6

Secrets Act delay

Mr Jack Straw, former special adviser to Mrs Barbara Castle and later to Mr Peter Shore, said that the Cabinet and not the Home Office was responsible for delaying Civil Service reform of the Official Secrets Act. Page 4

Fallible Chairman Mao

Mao Tse-tung made mistakes after all, the Chinese have at last officially acknowledged. A 1962 speech of the until-now infallible Chairman, in which he complained that his earlier admission of personal mistakes had not been aired, has now been published in Peking. Page 7

Arthritis treatment

A new treatment for rheumatoid arthritis has produced encouraging results. Kentucky: Jubilation as Mr Richard Nixon visits town of Herndon to open recreation centre. Delhi: Jaipur's general secretary resigns as party crisis worsens. Home News 2, 4; Business 18-23; Europe News 5, 6; Court 17; Parliament 28; Crossword 28; Engagements 17; Property 11; Europe Law 6; Features 14, 15; Letters 15, 20; TV & Radio 8-27; Theatre, etc 17; Trivia 17; 25 Years Ago 11; Weather 2; Sports 8-10; Tennis: Rex Bellamy reviews the first week of Wimbledon; Rowing: Crooks run away with Diamond Sculls; Athletics: English 17-year-old sets world best time for a mile; Cricket: Kent slide in John Player League continues. Business News, pages 18-23; Financial Editor: The argument for 'cash'; Profit and the electronics boom; Business features: Michael Hanson on the City institutions' acquisition of farmland; Business Diary in Europe; Moscow times; Britain companies; Management: Leland looks again at incentives; JCI's contribution to the Hyde debate; Company reports for employees.

Andretti wins again

Marino Andretti and Ronnie Peterson finished first and second in the French minor racing Grand Prix at Le Castellet. James Hunt was third. It was the third time this season that Andretti and Peterson had been first and second. Page 9

Work ban stops TV cricket commentary

The continuing overtime ban by Post Office engineers stopped sound commentary of the John Player League cricket match between Derbyshire and Glamorgan on BBC 2 yesterday afternoon. Viewers had to make do with music and subtitles. The BBC said last night: "The main dispute is between the Post Office engineers and the Post Office. We understand that the Post Office Engineering Union has sought support from the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staff. "In these circumstances the BBC does not wish to take action which might lead to escalation with its own staff on an issue which is substantively an internal issue within the Post Office."

Princess Caroline in Tabiti

Papeete, Tahiti, July 2—Princess Caroline of Monaco and her husband, M Philippe Junot, arrived on this Pacific island today for their honeymoon. They were greeted by Tahiti women who sang native songs and crowned the couple with flowers.—AP.

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HE NEWS

Miners embarrass Government in talks with TUC by deciding to oppose further wage controls

It is a real paradoxical great in champion take to ph between in little is the c year cyc naments takes pl the star the cyc the repr the pri going world wuld work with a Conserva the i

Mr. Callaghan, Secretary of State for Energy, said that the Government was not prepared to accept a fourth year of pay policy, and the position challenged TUC leaders to admit that they would work with a Conservative administration.

On the eve of talks between Cabinet ministers and senior TUC representatives on a new political accord to put to the voters, it was disclosed that the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers is to submit a motion to the Trades Union Congress in September opposing further wage controls.

Despite the Prime Minister's insistence that wage curbs must continue, miners' leaders have voted by 19 to six to endorse the economic policy of the left-wing South Wales coalfield, which declared total opposition to any proposed extension of the social contract and called on the Government to "re-establish its socialist priorities".

That will be the basis of the union's proposal in the crucial economic debate within the TUC, and disclosure of its hard-line stance last night could hardly come at a more embarrassing time for the Government. Ministers and unions meet today under the auspices of the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee to approve a

draft of a revamped social contract. The policy document is an unexciting record of the achievements of the Labour Government, and restatement of the many areas of common ground between the TUC and the Callaghan Administration. It singles out the Government's commitment to introduce legislation on industrial democracy and a wealth tax, and calls for increased efforts to reduce unemployment, through higher public expenditure.

The paper is likely to be approved by the TUC General Council and the Labour Party national executive on July 26, and it will then be presented as a public declaration of the firm alliance of unions and Government in the run-up to the general election.

But while the political and trade union wings of the labour movement are seeking to present a common face to the electorate, Mr. James Prior, Opposition frontbench spokesman on employment, confirmed last night that Mrs Thatcher had held secret talks with senior Tory politicians on a campaign to destroy that cosy image.

Mr. Prior said: "It is intolerable that trade union leaders are going round union conferences, saying that they are going to destroy that cosy image."

We have been at great pains to

stress that we do not propose serious changes in legislation. Frankly, this is becoming a phoney war. It is in stark contradiction to what we are being told by many of them in private. Many of them have said that if we do not work with us, as one would expect trade unions to do, Mr. Prior will make a speech shortly setting out unequivocally his own policies on the unions, in which he will repeat many of the arguments put privately to the 1922 Committee of Conservative backbenchers last week. As incoming Thatcher government, it is argued, will allow unfettered collective bargaining in private industry, but set a firm example in the public sector.

"If union leaders are going to talk in public as they are, they have to justify their remarks with evidence to show exactly what action we are taking that would cause confusion," Mr. Prior added. "There is not a single thing."

His comments are interesting in the context of an eve-of-conference message by Mr. Callaghan. Daily general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr. Tribune, said: "The Tories have spent their period in opposition preparing for a reassertment of industrial confrontation on the 1974 model."

New miners' battle, page 14

Protesters speak out at suffrage ceremony

By Ian Bradley

The official ceremony to mark the 50th anniversary of equal voting rights for women yesterday was interrupted to allow an unscheduled speaker from the women's liberation movement.

A group of about thirty members of the movement, wearing sashes in the suffragette colours of purple, green and white, had heckled speakers at the meeting held under the statue of Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst in Victoria Tower Gardens, next to the Houses of Parliament.

Eventually, Lady Birk, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, who had been responsible for organizing the official celebration of the anniversary, invited Miss Lorraine Davis, one of the demonstrators, on to the platform to make a statement.

The statement, which was in the form of an "open letter" to suffragettes from "your sisters who are still fighting in the women's liberation movement", said that 50 years after being given the vote women were still not free.

Speakers from the three main political parties and from the Trades Union Congress made the point that the struggle for women's emancipation was not over.

Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said that women had greatly increased the accountability of politicians. Subjects such as health, the care of children,



Mr Len Murray and Miss Germaine Greer talk during the suffrage ceremony, at which they clashed publicly over the statue of women in trade unions.

education, maternity services and equal pay had all become central to politics.

Women still had to make a mark in industry and in trade unions, Mrs Williams said.

Part-time work for women should have more responsibility, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Opposition spokeswoman on prices and consumer protection, said that demands for equality could go too far. There was a debt to the women's movement, she said, "for nothing so ugly as the face of a woman terrorist", she said.

Lady Robson, of Kiddingdon, a Liberal life peer, said that the

events of the past 50 years had shown that the vote was not enough. There was still a need for women to get equal pay for equal work and to change the law.

Lord Brockway, who as Mr. Fenter Brockway was closely involved in the suffragette movement, recalled that he used to meet his first girlfriend at the gates of Holloway prison when she was released after periodic imprisonment for her suffragette activities.

He said that when he first stood as a local councillor in Finsbury he had called for free lavatories for women as well as

men, which Bernard Shaw had always regarded as being the great advance that women must make.

In keeping with the Government's determination to use the anniversary to encourage people to vote, the first speaker at yesterday's meeting was a newly enfranchised voter, Miss Sbaroo Lawrence, aged 18, a pupil from Bessborough Girls' Secondary School, London. She said that she intended to use her vote and urged all young people to do the same.

The other two scheduled speakers at the meeting, Mr. Len Murray, general secretary

of the TUC, and Miss Germaine Greer, clashed over the statue of women in trade unions. As well as the vociferous women's liberation contingent, there was a small group of Young Conservatives wearing badges printing out that Mrs Pankhurst had been a Tory, and small groups of demonstrators from Women in the Media, and a lesbian group, Sapling.

There was also a group of suffragettes and suffragists, many of them in their eighties, who sat quietly in the rain trying to listen to the speeches and recalling the events of 50 years ago.

Pit militants' voting plan doomed

From Our Labour Editor

Torquay

The move to make the leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers "mere democracy" is certain to be defeated by delegates to its policy-making conference opening in Torquay today. But the campaigners say that the militant coalfields will achieve power by 1984 at the latest.

A motion proposed by the Derbyshire miners to elect a proportional representation in the voting pattern of the union executive, opposed by the platform, is expected to fail, as is Mr Arthur Scargill's self-confessed "blackmail" attempt to deny the union increased subscriptions if his reform measures are not adopted.

After counting the gains and losses of private delegation meetings over the weekend, Mr Scargill, left-wing president of the Yorkshire coalfield, said: "The whole question will project the whole question of the lack of democracy in this union on to the public stage and into the coalfields."

Yorkshire miners will continue their fight to introduce a

new voting system that will weight executive power towards the big coalfields, and therefore, as they are at differences, towards the left.

"There is even an admission by many right-wing executive members that morally we are right," Mr Scargill said. "But they cannot agree with us because of political motives. They want to retain their domination of the union. We are convinced we have started a campaign that will lead inevitably to the democratization of the union."

The Yorkshire play to make acceptance of increased subscriptions conditional on the introduction of reforms is not likely to get much support from other militant areas, but non-political objections from some moderate areas seem likely to rob the union executive of the finances out of the red Cross-riding by left and moderate miners.

The necessary two-thirds majority for a rule change to increase the union's dues.

All the talk is of a "battle" between Mr Scargill and Mr

Joseph Gornley, the union's moderate president. The two have had a long private discussion aimed at ironing out differences, although their public utterances suggest they are at daggers drawn.

Mr Gornley's concern is that the Yorkshire leader is not behaving as befits an heir presumptive, and the timing of his own projected early resignation is contingent on bequeathing the union to a stable presidency.

Relations between the two were further strained yesterday when Mr Scargill announced that coal output for the first three months of the fiscal year ended in April was down by 600,000 tons, despite the introduction of local productivity deals, which he strongly opposed.

Mr Gornley replied that coal output was going down before the strike, but the schemes came in. "That drop has been halted, and we are in a process as long as we keep production bonuses."

The National Coal Board says that output at the coalface is up by 8 to 9 per cent this year.

Handicaps of royalty are highlighted by Prince's controversial remarks

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent

A flash of royal irritation with churches generally and their rules on marriage in particular has been read into the Prince of Wales's remarks to the Salvation Army on Friday. It was "Worse than I thought that Christians are still arguing about doctrinal matters which can only bring needless distress to a number of people", he said.

It was not a very large brick to drop, as most people are, but it caused ruffled feathers. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, Mr Thomas Winfield, said: "The Prince's remarks are a considerable handicap to the Catholic Church in particular."

Prince Michael of Kent's marriage to a Roman Catholic has been taken far more coolly in Scotland than in England, where religious polemic is less in fashion, and relations between the main denominations considerably warmer.

Mr Winnings is reported to have said: "Prince Charles should put his own house in order. You cannot have a Catholic throne of Great Britain and the Prince could not have a Catholic wife. To do that he would have to abdicate. That is dogma too."

If the Prince of Wales was talking about Prince Michael,

he could equally have been talking about the Church of England's internal controversy on the remarriage of divorcees in church.

Because the Royal Family are presented by law from marrying in a register office, and the Church of England refuses, except in rare and discreetly handled cases, to marry those who have been divorced, the Prince's aunt, Princess Margaret could not marry in England. The General Synod is to reconsider its policy next week, something the Prince of Wales is likely to want.

Royal Family, under additional handicaps, mostly ecclesiastical, because of their status, Prince Michael's marriage arrangements had to be referred to the Pope in person, with all the attendant publicity, when a private individual could in similar circumstances expect a confidential relationship with a lesser church dignitary.

A royal person, marrying a Roman Catholic or becoming what the Act of Settlement terms a "papist" automatically becomes legally dead for succession purposes. In fact, the Prince of Wales would not have been able to marry his wife on Saturday. Among the guests were Princess Anne and the Duke of Kent. Reuter.

Mr Simon Mallon, Labour MP for Bowle, and a Roman Catholic, said yesterday that he was "greatly offended" by the Prince of Wales's remarks and had sent a telegram of support to Mr Winnings.

In his speech to the International Congress of the Salvation Army at the Empire Pool, Wembley, on Friday, the Prince had said: "When people are uncertain about what is right and what is wrong, and anxious about being considered old-fashioned, it seems to be worse than fully that Christians are still arguing about doctrinal matters which can only bring needless distress to a number of people."

"Surely what we should worry about is whether people are going to be atheists and whether they know what is right and what is wrong; or whether they are going to be given an awareness of the things of the spirit and of the infinite beauty of nature. These are the things that matter."

Prince at Mass: Prince Michael of Kent, who had married Baroness Marie-Christine Reibnitz in Vienna on Friday, attended a Mass at St. Michael's, Vienna, with his wife on Saturday. Among the guests were Princess Anne and the Duke of Kent. Reuter.

Race issue 'should be kept clean'

By Our Political Staff

Labour wants the argument about race and immigration to be kept "clean" whenever the general election may come, Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, said at Crayke, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, yesterday.

At a Labour fête, he was replying to the challenge put to him by Mr William Whitelaw, Opposition frontbench spokesman on race relations, a few days ago when he alleged that Transport House had been spreading rumours that "the Tories would send all the coloured people home."

Mr Hayward said: "I have publicly and decisively said they have not. So far as the Labour Party is concerned, we are firmly committed to clean fighting."

The Labour Party wanted to keep race out of the political arena because it was liable to fuze flames of senseless hatred, he said.

"We suggested a joint approach. Rumours emanating from Conservative Central Office suggested that Mr Whitehead was in favour of a joint approach to the issue, but that Mrs Thatcher vetoed real participation and instead talked emotively about Britons being 'saturated by coloured people'."

That Mr Hayward said, was "National Front talk."

Spectator's boat stops regatta

A spectator in a hired motorboat collided with the Leander eight as it moved half a length up on Lymington Regatta, the championship lightweight event at the Henley Royal Regatta, Thames Cup final yesterday.

The incident happened only 700 yards after the start.

With one Leander man, the race was stopped and resumed nearly 90 minutes later, London won by two lengths.

Mr Christopher Etherington, Leander club captain, said: "You push oarsmen hard for 10 months of the year just to bring them to peak condition for a regatta which means a lot of money. In these circumstances like this, it all goes up the spout."

Britain's top sculler, page 10

More journalists to end pact

The Institute of Journalists is to give six months' notice to the Newspaper Publishers Association (NPA) of termination of its national agreement between the two bodies. The National Union of Journalists, has decided to take the same action.

The Institute's salaries and conditions board meeting in London on Saturday, rejected the NPA offer of a minimum salary of £4,750 a year.

Mr Callaghan blocks early talks on election manifesto

By Our Political Staff

The Prime Minister is resisting pressure from members of the Labour Party national executive, led by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, for a joint meeting of the executive and the Cabinet within the next fortnight to discuss progress being made on Labour's general election manifesto.

Eight joint teams of ministers and representatives from the executive have been working for several weeks on sections of the manifesto. Leaving members of the executive anxious to see the results of the drafting before Parliament meets in the end of the month.

They fear that some of the policies which the party conference and the executive have endorsed will not be included in the manifesto. They want the manifesto settled early and they are assuming that the general election will be in October.

The Prime Minister is said to be talking about a more cautious and careful approach, and wants to leave the joint meetings between Cabinet and party to settle the manifesto until near the start of the election campaign.

One special issue is the party's attitude to the EEC. Although the referendum settled the issue of Britain's membership for most people, some executive members feel that the party could campaign for Britain's withdrawal.

They argue that the British Parliament is sovereign and a new Parliament can reverse that at earlier Parliament has done.

That view is resisted by Mr James Callaghan, Dr David Owen, the Foreign and Com-

monwealth Secretary, and other pro-Europeans in the Cabinet. They want the party to remain committed to EEC membership in the general election manifesto and in the policy statement to be prepared for Labour candidates seeking election to the European Parliament.

There is probably a majority on the national executive in favour of Labour European candidates writing their own election promises.

The Tribune Group has joined with the Labour Campaign for the National Committee in launching a "Scraps the Common Agricultural Policy Campaign". A pledge to work for a modification of the policy is certainly likely to appear in the official manifesto for the general election.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Shadow Cabinet continue their work on revising the Conservative manifesto. Although the party favours a revision of the manifesto, the party leaders believe that some system of joint consultation between employers, the unions, consumers and the Government needs to be established. Then each year, as in Germany, there could be a general recognition by the unions of prospects for the economy and the range of pay increases that are needed to promote growth in the economy and improve standards of living.

Under a continuing review of economic performance, Mrs Thatcher has proposed that there should be a new national forum, possibly developed from the National Economic Development Council, which would consist of representatives of the unions, employers, the self-employed, retail consortia and consumers.

Teachers win at regional crossword finals

By Our Crossword Editor

The London regional finals of the Cuzco crossword puzzle competition took place yesterday and on Saturday at the Europa Hotel, Grosvenor Square, the 113 competitors at the London final on Saturday, only seven emerged with maximum puzzle points, mainly because the first puzzle proved unexpectedly difficult.

The London A champion was Mr James Atkins, a teacher of singing, with maximum puzzle points and 74 time bonus points.

Three others, all with maximum puzzle points, also received prizes and qualified for the national final in September. They are Mr Lester Morrison, a clerk, with 73 time bonus points; Mr Marjorie Richardson, an actress, with 72 time bonus points; and Mr David Vine, a scientist, with 70 time bonus points.

The London B final on Sunday was also won by Mr James Atkins, with maximum puzzle points and 74 time bonus points.

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Historic varieties displayed by Delphinium Society

By Our Horticulture Correspondent

The Delphinium Society celebrated its golden jubilee by holding an annual show in the Royal Horticultural Society's Old Hall, Westminster, on Saturday.

Delphiniums have declined in popularity since the last war but the scarcity of gardeners maintained the value of the plants. The society's show was a celebration of the centenary of the first delphinium, which was introduced to England in 1861.

Although the predominant colour theme was mauve, blue, yellow and white, there was a colour splash of scarlet and side from Dr R. A. H. Legro's "University Hybrids".

Mr Legro has been trying to introduce hard, frost-resistant and easily raised red delphiniums from an original cross of Delphinium elatum and Delphinium ajacis. These are not yet available, but Mr Legro should prove highly popular when they become available.

The society staged an exhibit of historic varieties that are no longer suitable for shows but which have been landed in the breeding of modern forms.

Among these were 'Tessa' (1936) mauve and blue, 'Mrs J. B. Robinson' (1948) blue and white, 'Agnes Brooks' (1946), blue with a white eye, and 'Ronald Wint' (1966), white. Old nurseries' catalogues on display listed and illustrated some of the first varieties which were raised in the early nineteenth century.

The following were leading prizewinners:

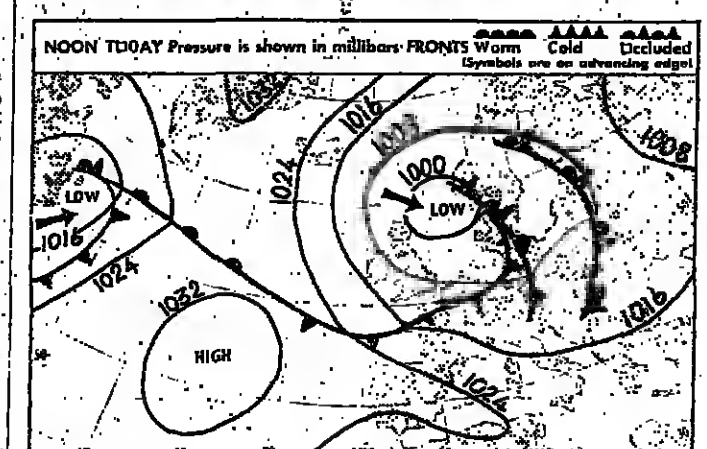
Blue: 'Tessa' (1936), 'Mrs J. B. Robinson' (1948), 'Agnes Brooks' (1946), 'Ronald Wint' (1966), 'White' (1966).

White: 'Ronald Wint' (1966), 'White' (1966), 'White' (1966).

Yellow: 'Ronald Wint' (1966), 'White' (1966), 'White' (1966).

Scarlet: 'Ronald Wint' (1966), 'White' (1966), 'White' (1966).

Weather forecast and recordings



prolonged and heavy at times, brighter spells; wind NW, moderate; rain or drizzle; max temp 15°C (59°F) or 14°C (57°F).

Channel Islands: Built, rain at times, becoming brighter; showers later; wind W moderate or fresh becoming NW later; max temp 17°C (63°F).

SW England: S Wales: Showery, some bright or sunny intervals; wind W becoming NW fresh; max temp 15°C (59°F) (59°F to 61°F).

Moray Firth, N Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, heavy with hail and perhaps thunder; wind NW fresh or strong; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Outlook for Wednesday: Gnat with showers or longer periods of rain but also sunny intervals.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind W fresh; sea moderate. Strait of Dover: Wind W fresh; sea moderate, locally rough.

English Channel: Wind NW fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

SW Ireland: Wind NW fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

SE Ireland: Wind NW fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

SE Ireland: Wind NW fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

31hr. Bar. mean sea level, 7 pm, 1013.3 millibars, falling.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 18°C (64°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 15°C (59°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 75 per cent. Rain, 24hr, 7 pm, 0.3in. Sun, 24hr, 7 pm, 1011.0 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, July 2

SEA COAST

Scarborough: 24 hr, 1013.3 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

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Also in the City—Line Street Branch—Starts Wednesday

Cabinet to ride out top pay storm

Continued from page 1

meeded levels out later than April 1, 1980."

It said that the Government had given a commitment to that effect in respect of the April 1, 1978, recommendations both from the Review Body on Doctors and Dentists Pay and the Review Body on Armed Forces Pay. The same policy should apply to the top salaries, and the committee implied that it would be difficult for it to continue its work if the Government was not prepared to give such a commitment.

Mr Callaghan, Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other ministers think that the recommendations should be implemented in full and that the Government should ride out the storm. They are especially sympathetic to the case put by the chairman and full-time members of the nationalized industry boards.

Their last big increase was in 1972, and they were given nothing when the top civil servants, the judges and senior officers, got part of the Boyle award in 1975.

Ministers have been warned that some full-time board members will resign or seek appointments as executive officers on a lower level if the award is not given in full. That is because the executives have said in advance of full-time board members in London. Such decisions could lead in the control boards of nationalized industries being run by part-time members.

The chairman and full-time board members say that since 1972 the cost of living has gone up by 125 per cent and average earnings by almost the same amount. They would resent having to wait an extra year for the recommended pay increase, because by then they will have fallen further behind the executives they hire and fire.

Mr Frank Ailman, MP for Selford East, and vice-chairman of the Labour Party, said that any possibility of wage restraint would go through the window if the proposed increases were allowed.

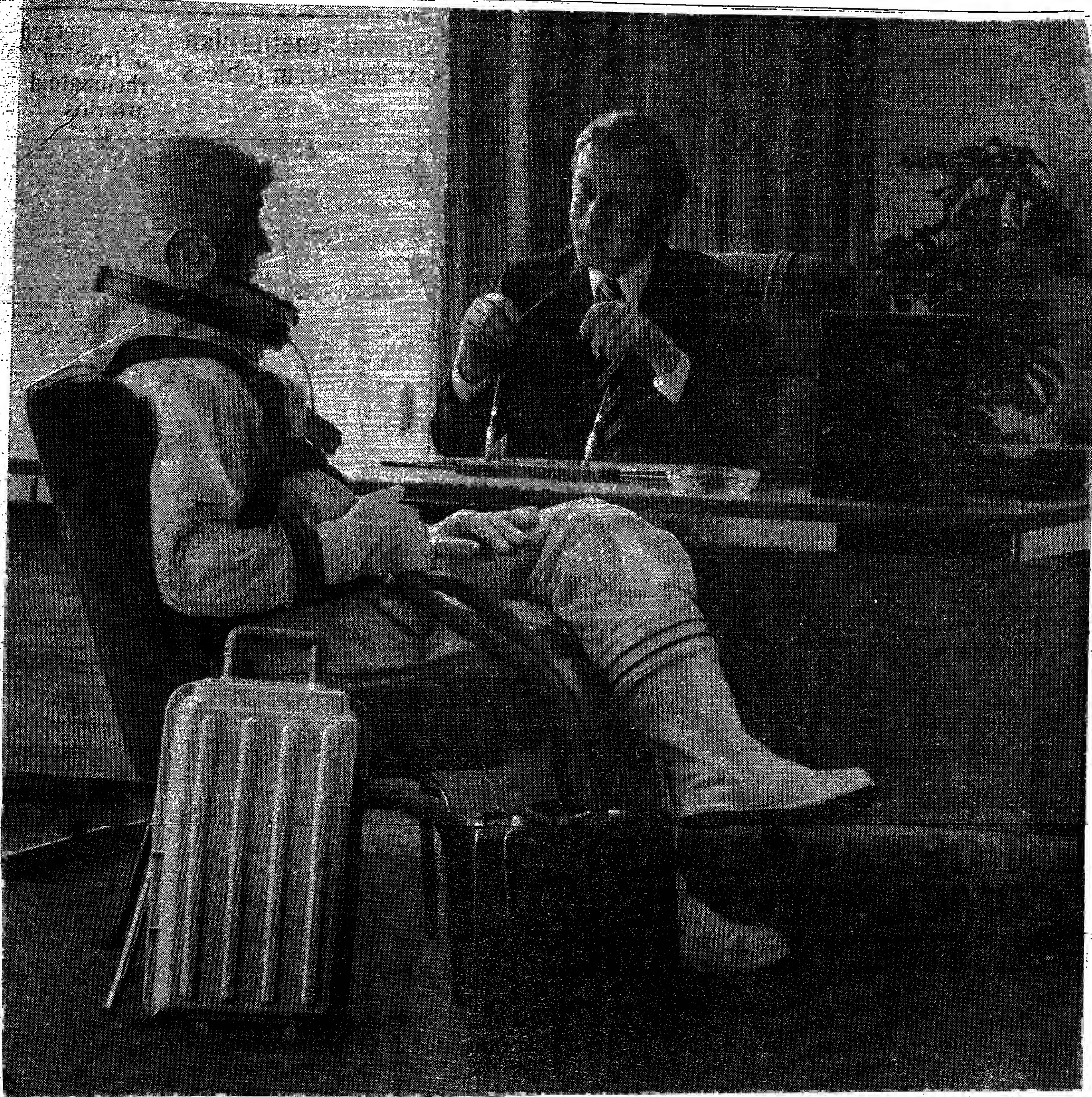
That is not, however, the impression that other Cabinet ministers have of the Prime

Minister's attitude. He seems to be determined to resist all the efforts of the left.

At the party meeting tomorrow it is expected that he will make a convincing case, and that the party will support him in the operation of pay restraint so far, for the leaders of nationalized industries to get the reward necessary in attraction of top quality.

It seems that Mr Michael Fuitt, Leader of the House of Commons, is one senior minister who has urged that the award should not be given in full. He and others in the Government and in the national executive of Labour Party think that doing that could upset relations with the unions.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, the opposition frontbench spokesman on Treasury affairs, said last night: "We have not yet had a chance of considering the Boyle report in detail, but the principles are plainly right. It is clearly necessary to start restoring differentials along the lines suggested by the committee, even if it is not possible to do everything at once."



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HOME NEWS

Canet, not the Civil Service, 'delaying secrets Act reform'

By Hennessy
The Cabinet and not the Civil Service was responsible for the delay in the reform of the Secrets Act, Mr. Jack Canet, former special adviser to Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, told an audience at the annual convention of the National Association of Secretaries on Saturday.

Delivering the annual convention lecture, Mr. Canet suggested it was the desire to promote its own interests against those of the Opposition and sometimes of its own backbenchers that was among the reasons for ministerial reluctance to reform secrecy laws and disclose more information.

He said: "To suggest that the Civil Service is responsible for the present delay in publishing the White Paper, as though the Cabinet would have liked to have done something on the matter earlier if only they had been allowed, seems to me quite absurd. It is insulting to the Cabinet, many of whose members are not noted for their timidity on other issues, and it tends to reduce the accountability of ministers if the idea gets around, quite falsely, that even when a matter is in the Cabinet agenda it is to be decided by a small group of officials."

In his lecture he attacked the view that "There is some kind of Whitehall-wide conspiracy to do down the politicians."

Such theories were convenient excuses for weak ministers or for those who sought an excuse for failing to implement a manifesto pledge with which they disagreed. "I have never heard any strong minister, with a good track record, blaming his or her officials for his or her sins of omission or commission," he added.

British teachers ready for study tour of Japan

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Two British teachers leave on Saturday for a two-week intensive study tour of Japan's schools, universities, cultural centres and factories. The visit, which is being organized by the Japanese Government, is the first of its kind since the last war.

Japan Airlines is paying the fares, and the Japan Foundation, an independent body almost wholly funded by the Japanese Government and similar to the British Council,

Large local authorities 'can be effective'

From Ronald Paus
Glasgow

"Small is not as beautiful nor as ugly as some have said, according to a paper published today by the Centre for the Study of Public Policy at Strathclyde University.

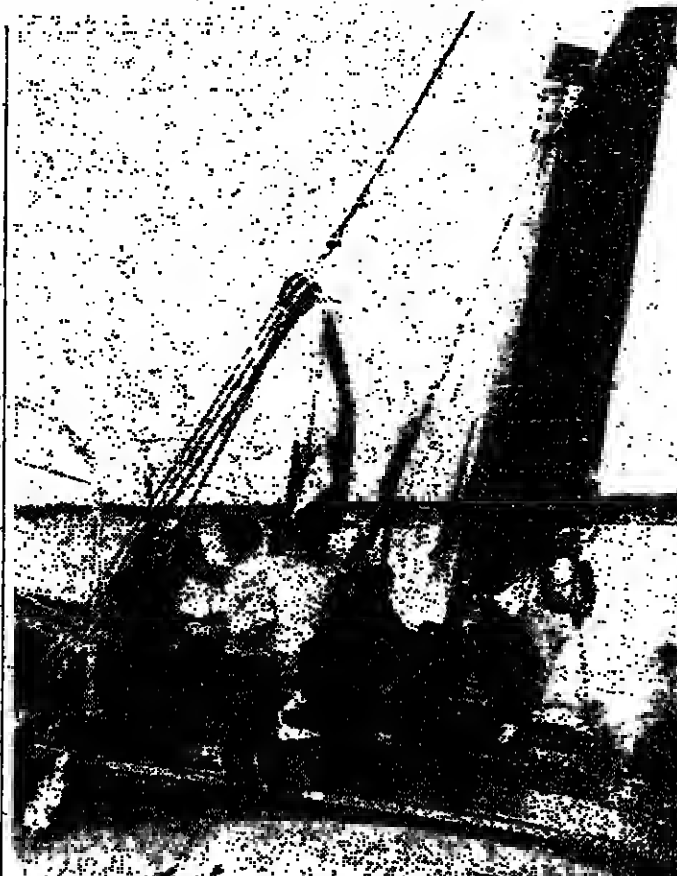
While Scottish local government possibly facing further reorganization at the hands of the proposed Scottish Assembly, the evidence from the centre suggested that units the size of the Strathclyde region, 100 miles broad and containing half the population of Scotland, were not automatic candidates for change on the grounds of being inefficient, remote or undemocratic.

Dr. Kenneth Newton, of Nuffield College, Oxford, author of the paper, pointed out that in Britain, Sweden, Belgium and Denmark, local government reform had resulted in larger units allowing the claim that functional effectiveness had triumphed over democracy.

Other studies had said that large units may command more resources but permitted only a small number to take part in decision-making. "The conclusion is a false one. There are no special reasons for believing that we cannot produce large-scale units of government which are both functionally effective and as democratic as small units," he said.

The democratic merits of small-scale local government had often been exaggerated and romanticized and its democratic deficiencies largely overlooked.

Considering the economic case against them, Dr. Newton said that although large cities spent more a head of population and tended to have higher administrative costs, it could be that the savings came to central government in dealing with fewer, relatively large local authorities.



The annual Pin Mill Sailing Club match for Thames barges on the Orwell, Suffolk, yesterday, seen from May, the winner in its class.

Exports of tractors echo home slump

From Our Agricultural Correspondent
Stonleigh, Warwickshire

Tractor exports, a main source of revenue for the agricultural supply industry, have followed home sales into a sharp recession. The Agricultural Engineers' Association said yesterday that the number of tractors sold abroad in the first five months of this year was a tenth lower than in 1977. The value of sales so far this year is £180m.

The announcement was made at the site of the Royal Show, the largest, most lavish and most expensive agricultural show in Britain. On a 650-acre site, it will cost £5m to put on this year.

Soon after it ends on Thursday, redundancies and early closures will be made at a large plant 15 miles away. Massey Ferguson, the country's largest tractor manufacturer, is to make 900 of the 6,800 workers at its Coventry plant redundant this month. The annual three-week holiday closure will be

Conflict in plans for rail station

British Rail and Liverpool City Council have given contradictory accounts of negotiations on the redevelopment of the Central Station site in Liverpool. Planning permission was granted last year for demolition of the neo-classical Lyceum Club, of which the facades might be re-erected elsewhere.

The contract was awarded last year in Kingsford Probert, a member of the Viking group. British Rail denies having failed to inform the council of an alternative tender by French Kier, which would retain the Lyceum, and that it did not make clear that difference between the two proposals.

But Mr. Cyril Carr, chairman of the council's planning committee, says British Rail was specifically asked in April if any developer other than Kingsford was interested in the site. The answer, he says, was a categorical no.

"I was a little surprised because at that time it was strongly rumoured that there was another company in the market," he said.

Kier never submitted a formal application to the council.

The council is not empowered to adjudicate between proposals, he points out, but only to consider a planning application on its merits. The only way for permission to be revoked now would be for the Secretary of State to intervene.

Special benefits plan for long-term jobless

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Reforms to help families of the long-term unemployed and those where the mother has been the breadwinner will be proposed in the review of the supplementary benefits scheme to be published next week.

The civil servants conducting the review faced the need to propose measures costing no extra money. But they have sketched out their brief in order both ideas and realistic solutions to simplify the scheme.

Professor David Donnison, chairman of the Supplementary Benefits Commission, and Mr. Stanley Orme, Minister for Social Security, are concerned about the plight of the long-term unemployed. Research presented to the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth has shown that they are the poorest families receiving benefit, with fewer savings to fall back on and less of the commodities now seen as essential by most groups in society.

The review is expected to recommend that they should be entitled to the long-term rate of supplementary benefit after two years out of work, in the same way as any other family on benefit. That would cost £3m in a full year, and give a married couple an extra £5.30 a

week in November, when present rates are due to rise.

The liaison committee of the Labour Party, Government and TUC will be urged this week by the Child Poverty Action Group to support the proposal. The committee will be told that there is no evidence to support the belief that the payment of the long-term rate would reduce the incentive to find work, particularly when the gap between those in work and the unemployed will widen in November when child benefit rates rise.

Mr. Orme, who is a member of the liaison committee, has promised that the Government will consider the proposal in the light of the review report and available resources. He will also take into account the fact that unemployment benefit, which ends after one year, has fallen so far behind supplementary benefit rates that more than half of the unemployed now receive the latter.

The proposals to give greater equality between the sexes will stop short of allowing either a man or woman to claim supplementary benefit because of the administrative difficulties that would ensue. Instead, the review will recommend that where a woman has been the breadwinner or in full-time work before the family became unemployed, the couple would be allowed to choose who claims the benefit.

New method of treating rheumatoid arthritis

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A new treatment for rheumatoid arthritis has produced encouraging results at teaching hospitals and universities in Britain and other European countries. An extension of controlled studies is planned after an international meeting in Antwerp last week, organized by the European League against Rheumatism, at which consultants, rheumatologists and immunologists reviewed progress since clinical trials started four years ago.

The patients had severe conditions not alleviated by other treatment. In more than eight out of ten cases the disease has been arrested, using a substance known as levanimide. It is not a new drug preparation but the active ingredient of a wide range of proprietary compounds developed by Janssen Pharmaceutica and its licensees in near paravascular causing diseases such as sleeping sickness.

Its use in rheumatoid arthritis has wide implications, for the treatment foreshadows a new approach to combating conditions that are thought to be autoimmune diseases: those caused by a harmful reaction of the body against part of its own tissue.

The reason for such breakdown of the body's normal defensive mechanism, such as the serious allergic reaction to penicillin in some people, is believed to have been provoked by some early bacterial or viral infection.

Not all cases of rheumatoid arthritis are considered for treatment have the characteristics that fit a description for an autoimmune illness. The method of selecting those most likely to benefit was agreed by specialists who met as members of the European league, which maintains a central register of adverse reactions to drugs used in treating rheumatic conditions.

Patients treated with levanimide have an unusual pattern of the blood cells concerned with fighting infections because of the complicated process that creates antibodies. The substance for protection may itself be very similar chemically to a potentially harmful agent of the body. The protective substance in turn stimulates a response from the defence mechanisms.

Murder victim's nephew dies

Mr Raymond Briggs, aged 29, of 20, Road, Chadwell St. Mary, Essex, was found hanging in a wood near his home on Saturday.

Mr Briggs was the nephew of Mrs. V. Briggs, the widow of a man found murdered at her home in Chadwell St. Mary on Friday. Police said yesterday there was no evidence to connect the two deaths.

Mr Ennals in hospital

Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, has been admitted to Westminster Hospital, London, for further treatment of thrombosis of the leg, his department said yesterday.

EUROPE'S AIRLINES COME UNDER FIRE FROM FREDDIE LAKER.

Airlines operating within Europe would be wise to take note of the cheap fares to America revolution.

Their tariffs are among the highest in the world.

This month in Europa, Freddie Laker suggests the reasons for these 'artificially high prices' and 'inefficient services'.

Never a man to mince words, he also has strong views on the remedy.

The big seven Western powers meet in Bonn this month to discuss the ailing global economy. Part of their talks will centre on the Third World nations.

Melvyn West discusses the vital need of Western nations to help the less industrialized southern nations, if the common fight against recession is to be won.

From Italy there's a report on the outcome of the competition between Communist and Christian Democrat controlled regions to see who can run up the biggest debts.

Published on the first Tuesday of every month, under the editorship of Jacqueline Grapin, Europa deals with economic, financial and industrial affairs and allied social questions, as they affect the total European business Community.

Europa is written by the most respected writers in Europe and is published simultaneously with the newspapers they represent: The Times, Le Monde, La Stampa and Die Welt. Articles are up-to-date and translated into the mother-tongue immediately before publication in each of the four countries.

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Cost of road accidents last year estimated at £1,290m

The total cost of road accidents last year is estimated at £1,290m, made up of: Loss of output, £284m; police and administration, £75m; medical and ambulance, £42m; damage to property, £542m; national insurance for pain, grief and suffering, £537m.

Those figures include the 30 per cent increase in the 30 allowance for pain, grief and suffering recommended by the Leitch Committee, pending further study and consultation.

The estimated average costs of accidents are: Fatal, £64,600; serious, £14,700; slight, £570; damage only, £280.

Transport, June 21
Far East Poles: More than 6,000 car dismemberment pens are in payment to Far East prisoners of war and a further 3,000 in their widows.

Social Services, June 20
TV records: The National Television Licence Records Office sends some 2.8 million letters to viewers apparently unlicensed, of about £14,000. Most are sent to the wrong address, from which it is subsequently stated that there is no set.

Home Office, June 22
Listed buildings: Since 1973 listed buildings have been granted for the total demolition of 239 listed buildings in Greater London.

Environment, June 22

Answers in parliament

A detailed digest of information given in parliamentary written replies with the sources and dates on which they appeared in Hansard.

Russian warships: Some 27 Soviet warships, including submarines, were sighted last year within 50 miles of the United Kingdom. Almost continuously there has been a constant stream of Soviet ships.

Defence, June 22
Soviet strategic force: The United Kingdom retained constant at 1,711 since 1976, whereas the Soviet Union's force has increased from 600 to 2,400.

Life sentences: During the years 1967-77 10 persons who had been released on licence from sentences of life imprisonment were convicted of a further crime which could attract a life sentence.

Home Office, June 23

Study of 'urban fringe' will last five years

By John Young

The 'urban fringe' that grey areas between town and country meet is the subject of a study announced today by the Countryside Commission.

The project, beginning in April 1980, will take about five years to complete. Cooperation will be invited from government departments and agencies such as the Forestry Commission, Sports Council, Manpower Services Commission and the Tourist Authority, local authorities, landowners, clubs, schools, newspapers, and radio stations.

The cost will depend on the degree of participation but will run in several million pounds; part of that will come from government funds, offset by increased food production.

International interest is expected and the EEC has promised its support.

Among the objects of the experiment are to enable land users to reduce conflict between landowners and visitors, in clear eyesores and deterioration, and control pollution to increase and improve

amenities such as footpaths, picnic areas, country parks and waterways; to preserve landscape features such as hedges and attractive buildings; and to protect wildlife.

The area for the study has yet to be chosen but will cover up to 200 square miles surrounding an industrial area of between 250,000 and 500,000 inhabitants.

According to Lord Winstanley, the commission's chairman, the aim is to show that people with different, even conflicting, interests can work together to improve the environment.

Food and leisure: Mr Reginald Hookway, the director of the Countryside Commission, said at Greenwich, near Welwyn, on Saturday that the commission needs to produce more food and to make the countryside available to a population with more leisure, was a challenge that must be faced by the conservation movement.

He told the annual meeting of the Council for the Protection of Rural Wales that the demand for more investment in public amenities must be harmonised with government policy to encourage increased food production.

NUJ journal 'was wrong to use swastika'

The use of a swastika in a headline on an industrial tribunal verdict that the National Union of Journalists had a right to refuse membership "in a writer of racist material" was not justified, the Press Council ruled today in an adjudication.

To that extent, the council upheld a complaint against the Journalists' Union, Mr David McCalden, of Paines, Crofton, that it failed to publish a letter of reply or correction.

But the council ruled that the editor was not obliged to publish a reader's letter about a fair and accurate report of an industrial tribunal hearing. The Journalists' report of the tribunal ruling carried the headline, "Racist who tried to force himself on us," covered by a large black swastika.

Mr McCalden wrote a letter for publication saying he was puzzled by the use of the Hindu good luck symbol. He said it was a purely professional use to supply "in a writer of racist material" was not justified, the Press Council ruled today in an adjudication.

He denied his writings were racist. He was on a racist but resented other races, while a racist himself, he said, and had pride in his own.

Having received no reply, Mr McCalden told the Press Council he did not support the council's decision that the use of the swastika constituted a racist insult.

Mr Ron Knowles, the editor, told the Press Council he did not believe a racist insult was intended. He did not propose

in response to the complaint. Mr McCalden said his trade union, the NUJ, was read by a very wide audience and was usually circulated to national newspapers, widening the effect of any unfairness.

As the Journalists was the journal of the NUJ, there was the added mass on its editor in upholding journalistic ethics.

The editor was not obliged to publish the complaint's letter in reply to the article, which was a fair and accurate account of a hearing by an industrial tribunal which had reached a majority decision on a racist insult.

Although the tribunal did refer to the swastika, it did not justify the use of the headline with the swastika. To the extent the complaint was against the Journalists it upheld.

National Front man tells of raid on his flat

John Judge, aged 38, an official of the National Front, said yesterday that early this morning five men burst into his flat in Sheffield and made off with his television.

He said he received a finger injury when he was shot in an air pistol and he and his wife, Mary, aged 42, an invalid, were punched and threatened.

He said the raid took place on the ground floor flat in Montagu Square, Sheffield.

South Yorkshire police said: "Others attacked the house in Montagu Square, Torrance Road, after a report by the National Front. The house had been occupied by more than 600 men. Police inquiries are continuing."

European Law Report

Court of Justice of the European Communities

Irishman's claim for British sickness benefit

Between Patrick Christopher Kenny, claimant, v. the National Insurance Office, Liverpool, defendant. Case No. 1778. Preliminary ruling under Article 177 of a reference by the National Insurance Commission.

Before the president, Judge H. Kutscher, and Judges G. Bosco, M. Sorensen, A. Donner, J. Merens de Wilmars, P. Pescatore, Lord MacKenzie Stuart, A. O'Keefe, A. Toulait, Mr. Advocate-General: R. Mayras.

Judgment given on June 28, 1978. The claimant in the main action, Mr. Kenny, is an Irish citizen but is resident in England, where he had employment and during the period relevant to the present proceedings was subject to the legislation of Great Britain, for part of the period of his residence in England.

In June, 1973, the claimant visited the Republic of Ireland where his wife was living. This was a breach of a bond given to an Irish court on the occasion of a previous conviction in respect of which he had received a suspended sentence. On June 28, 1973, he was therefore required to serve a term of 12 months' imprisonment. While serving this term he became ill and spent part of the time receiving treatment in a hospital which did not belong to the prison. After serving his term he was released on March 28, 1974.

On his return to Britain he claimed cash sickness benefits under the National Insurance Act, 1965, for the period while he was in hospital. The insurance office refused to grant that request, relying upon Section 49 (1) (b) of the

Act (which was in force at the relevant time but has now been re-enacted in almost identical terms in Section 85 (1) (a) of the Social Security Act, 1975) which provided, so far as material, as follows:

"Except where regulations otherwise provide, a person shall be disqualified from receiving any benefit... for any period during which that person (b) is undergoing imprisonment or detention in legal custody."

The claimant appealed from that decision to the National Insurance Commissioner by means of written submissions, but was prevented by illness from attending the oral hearing.

The commissioner in making a reference to the European Court explained that there are in this appeal three main questions for him to decide: (1) whether the claimant's imprisonment has anything to do with a criminal offence; (2) whether Section 49(1)(b) of the National Insurance Act, 1965, imposed disqualification on account of imprisonment or detention outside Great Britain; (3) whether the circumstances of the claimant's imprisonment and detention in another member state.

He went on to state that in view of the absence of the claimant from the oral hearing, he would give the parties the opportunity of supplementing what had emerged so far, before coming to a decision. The commissioner has been held that imprisonment and detention in legal custody that has "nothing to do with a criminal

offence" does not lead to disqualification under the Section, and as to (2), that it can be suggested on behalf of the claimant that disqualification under the Section does not extend to detention in legal custody outside Great Britain.

The defendant argued that it did so extend, that it is to say that it was worldwide: he submitted in the alternative that if it was not then it should be applied by analogy to imprisonment or detention in legal custody in a member state where a claimant has to rely on a provision of European Community law to qualify for benefit.

In his reference, the commissioner explained further that if he decided questions (1) and (2) in a certain way it would be necessary to decide question (3), and that therefore in order to decide him in this, he was submitting to the European Court three questions, as follows:

(a) Whether within the scope of Regulation No 1408/71, Article 7 of the EEC Treaty (which prohibits discrimination on grounds of nationality) is directly applicable in member states;

(b) Whether the competent institution of a member state which is required by either Article 19 (1) (b) or Article 44 (1) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 to pay cash benefits to a worker who is not a national of that member state in accordance with the legislation which it administers, is entitled (1) to treat facts occurring in the territory of another member state as equivalent to facts occurring in its own state, being facts which had their origin in that state, would have disqualified the worker concerned in part or in whole for receiving

the benefits, and (2) to withhold benefit accordingly.

(c) Whether the answer to the preceding question would be different if the worker concerned were a national of the member state of the competent institution.

The Court said in its judgment in reply to the first question that the non-discrimination rule has been implemented by Articles 48 to 51 of the EEC Treaty and Article 3 (1) of Regulation No 1408/71, so that it is directly applicable to member states. In answer to the second question, the Court held that by referring each institution to the "legislation which it administers" Articles 19(1)(b) and 22(1)(a) (1) of the regulation decide question (3), and that therefore in order to decide him in this, he was submitting to the European Court three questions, as follows:

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Commission's decision against BP is annulled

Between British Petroleum Maatschappij Nederland BV and others, applicants, and Commission of the European Communities, defendant. Case 7/77.

Before the president, Judge H. Kutscher, and Judges G. Bosco, M. Sorensen, A. Donner, J. Merens de Wilmars, P. Pescatore, Lord MacKenzie Stuart, A. O'Keefe, A. Toulait, Advocate-General: R. Mayras.

Judgment given on June 28, 1978. This action was brought under Article 173 of the EEC Treaty by three Dutch companies which, directly or indirectly, wholly owned subsidiaries of British Petroleum. The applicants asked for the annulment of the decision of the Commission of April 19, 1977, whereby the latter declared that their conduct, during the period from November 3, 1973 to March 1974, in reducing deliveries of motor spirit to a particular customer to a greater degree than to other customers, constituted an abuse of a dominant position within the meaning of Article 86.

Although the Commission held that BP had infringed Article 86, it found that there were mitigating factors rendering it inappropriate to impose a fine upon BP under Article 15 (2) of Regulation No 17. Nevertheless, BP was concerned to have the decision set aside, not only in order to avoid remaining under the stigma of having broken the law, but also because the existence of the decision might serve as a basis for an action in damages against it in the Dutch courts or the suit of the customer in question.

That customer is Aardolie Belangen-Gemeenschap BV (ABG), which is a purchasing company of the 19 members of the ABG group in the Netherlands. ABG is a trade mark owned by a Swiss company which licenses the mark to different distributors of petroleum products in different countries.

Until 1968 BP supplied ABG on the basis of annual contracts and thereafter supplies were governed by contracts of indefinite duration subject to six months' notice of cancellation on either side. On November 21, 1972, BP gave ABG notice terminating the current contract from the end of May, 1973, because nationalization in countries where certain of its oil fields were situated reduced the reliability of its supplies of crude oil.

The termination of the contract was confirmed by letters exchanged between BP and ABG on January 17, 1973. It was then agreed between them that, after the end of May, 1973, BP would refuse for ABG crude oil supplied by ABG. The position of ABG in relation to BP was no longer that of a contractual client, but that of an occasional client.

At the relevant time, in addition to BP, there were six other companies directly engaged in the production of premium and regular motor spirit in the Netherlands and two others having large quantities of motor spirit produced for them in Dutch refineries. BP's share of the market was about 9 per cent.

In answer to a question put by the court about what proportion of the market for motor spirit was represented by the Dutch market, the Commission's estimate was 4.6 per cent. BP and ABG, on October 31, 1973, the

Dutch Minister of Economic Affairs made an order bringing petroleum within the scope of a rationing law (the Distributiewet) which established a national office for petroleum products (the Rijksoverheid voor Aardolie Producten, or RBAP), to be responsible for the implementation of the relevant part of the statute.

There had existed for some years a liaison committee for the oil industry (the Olie Contract Comitee, or OCC) to facilitate contacts between the industry and the Government. The nine major oil companies were represented on it.

Within the Dutch market, BP divided its customers into three categories: 1. Contractual customers; 2. Non-contractual regular customers; and 3. Customers towards whom it felt it had no particular responsibility.

The Commission found that from November 1972 to March 1974 BP reduced its deliveries to contractual customers by 13 per cent, to customers in category 2 by 29 per cent and to ABG by 74 per cent. BP considered that the responsibility for securing supplies to customers in the third category lay with the RBAP.

The RBAP and the OCC set up a pool of motor spirit for allocation among those in difficulties, but ABG's normal requirements were so large that it had to be dealt with separately. ABG's normal requirements of motor spirit averaged 13,000 cubic metres a month. The RBAP calculated that it should be supplied at the rate of 7,000 cubic metres a month which would enable it to cover the needs of the other customers.

The RBAP took the view that the needs of ABG's other customers should be looked after directly by the RBAP itself.

The court, in its judgment, held that ABG's position vis-à-vis BP during the period of the oil crisis that of an occasional purchaser, it cannot complain that BP, during the crisis, treated it less favourably than its regular clients. The application by ABG to BP of a rate of reduction similar to that applied to its regular customers would have resulted in a large diminution in the supplies.

Through the action of the RBAP, ABG was able during the period of shortage to have access for its supplies of motor spirit to other large petrol companies within the OCC. Although the RBAP had no compulsory powers, ABG found constant support from the national authorities. Firstly through RBAP and then from the Minister of Economic Affairs, so that, as its difficulties increased, so did the help afforded it.

ABG was able to obtain, otherwise than from the OCC, supplies from 12 other companies amounting to 31.5 per cent to 37 per cent of its normal requirements. It was the case that, thanks to this support and to the availability of supplies on the market in addition to those from BP, ABG was able, during the crisis, to obtain deliveries, which although limited, especially by the general shortage, enabled it to overcome the difficulties of the crisis.

In view of these circumstances it does not appear that BP abused a dominant position in respect of ABG within the market to be annulled.

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Labour's farmland nationalization plan 'too obscure'

Although the Labour Party has interrupted the advance of its campaign to ban field sports, its policy of nationalizing farmland remains unchanged. Almost two years have passed since the party stated its aims. It said that "the state should be the landlord with the land let to tenant farmers."

There is an important difference between that and state farming. It is as if, instead of nationalising the entire railway system, the post-war Labour government had merely taken over the track and let it out to the private railway companies.

The party also said: "As an interim measure, a start should be made in the creation of a public stake in agricultural land by the voluntary transfer of ownership as a means of paying capital transfer tax and the proposed wealth tax."

The party is clear on those two points, but, obscure on everything else. If it expects its plans for nationalization to be taken seriously, it should explain them in more detail.

If the aims of the Labour Party were adopted by a Labour government, and they have been left on one side by the present one, they would lead to a gigantic social upheaval. A large extension of the Civil Service would be needed to

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

replace the present independent professional bodies concerned with the management and purchase of land.

The party has not said how long its interim period would last or what would come after it. If a government accepted a steady process of surrender of parts of estates as payment for tax, its scope for raising revenue would be whittled down.

The Party's plans are full of reassuring phrases about bringing security and capital to farmers but leave many questions unanswered. Farmers need to know how far a state agency would be empowered to intervene in their business or end their tenancies. The party speaks of the state owning the land and of farmers becoming tenants without explaining the status of the former's house.

The party wants the state's landholding to be administered by a new organization responsible to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It makes only the most glancing reference to the possibility that the Department of the Environment might also be interested in a body which, under full nationalization, would manage three quarters of the surface of the United Kingdom.

The case for nationalization has been presented feebly and ineptly, and the Labour movement may lose it by default. A motion calling for a state takeover in the next session of Parliament has been adopted by the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers this year even though it referred mistakenly to an electoral pledge by the Government to nationalize.

The Country Landowners' Association has equipped its 45,000 members with a set of arguments with which to reply to the case for nationalization. The association's leaflet includes much of the text adopted by the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party. It is an ironic tribute to the wealth and influence of the landowning lobby that the aims of the party will probably reach more rural readers through the association's leaflet than any other way.

The association has also commissioned an opinion poll of more than 2,000 people. It concludes about 15 questions on nationalization and related issues, and many of the answers have proved favourable to the association. The balance of replies to the question, "Do you believe in nationalization of agricultural land?" was seven to three against.

In a densely-populated urban society with nostalgic longings for wide open spaces, the rural freehold landowner occupies a special place. Mr John Peyton, chief Opposition spokesman on farming, has defined the family farm as a holding not large enough to attract the attention of the curious.

Landowners, whose first reaction to plans for nationalization is to turn to their financial advisers, take a dangerous, short-sighted view. The determination of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers to win reform of the tied-cottage system was sometimes derided by farmers. The union had to wait 70 years for it. The Labour movement may be willing to wait as long for a state takeover of farmland.

Slow growth, page 21

VENEZUELA



REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

5 July 1978

167th Anniversary of National Independence



SIMON BOLIVAR

1783-1830

The Liberator

The career of Venezuelan-born Simon Bolivar — soldier, diplomat and philosopher — spanned an immense geographical area, stretching from the southern borders of Central America to the northern frontiers of Chile and Argentina, and from the Pacific over the Andes to the Amazonian borders of Brazil and up to the Atlantic and Caribbean coastlines, as he pursued his twin ideals of Latin American independence and unity.

Several Latin American countries owe their national independence to his tireless efforts.

On Venezuela's Independence Day, his memory will be honoured at his statue in Belgrave Square: but it is not only as a figure of history that Simon Bolivar is venerated. His far-sighted vision and lifelong dream of Latin American unity, based upon democracy and justice, is now slowly moving towards fruition.

Bolivar, who visited these shores in 1810, knew and admired Great Britain, and he expressed the desire that the New World should find inspiration in the British virtues of common sense, stability and respect for others. He helped to promote understanding between the two peoples and, following his leadership, it is the earnest wish of the Venezuelan Government that this mutual respect and understanding will continue to flourish.

VENEZUELA

Issued by the Venezuelan Embassy 1 Cromwell Road, London SW7

VENEZUELA

Continuing action in culture, independence and democracy

CULTURAL EVENTS

3 JULY—29 JULY 1978

commemorating

the 167th Anniversary of Venezuela's Independence

Art Exhibition, including works by Soto, Cruz Diez, Poleo and Ravello. Official opening 1630 hrs, 5 July. For one month at The Warehouse Gallery, 52 Eatham Street, London, WC2

Exhibition of Venezuelan life, industry and technology. Official opening at 1930 hrs, 3 July, at the Rembrandt Hotel, Thurlow Place, London SW7

Conference on Venezuelan Science and Technology, 1000 hrs, 4 July, at the British Council, 11 Portland Place, London, W1

Wreath laying ceremony at statue of Simon Bolivar in Belgrave Square, London, SW1, 1000 hrs, 5 July (Venezuelan Independence Day)

Opening of Exhibition depicting the life and times of Bolivar at Canning House, Belgrave Square, London, SW1, 1100 hrs 5 July. For two weeks

Piano recital by Judit Jaimes, 1930 hrs 6 July, at St John's, Smith Square, London, SW1

Piano recital by Alexis Rago, 1930 hrs, 7 July, at St John's, Smith Square, London, SW1

Visit of Ambassadors and Staffs of Bolivian countries to the Lewes Festival, 8 July

"The Sound of Venezuelan Youth". A concert of Venezuelan popular and folk music at the Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, WC2, 1930 hrs, 9 July

The Venezuelan Embassy cordially invites the general public to attend the above events

ART · MUSIC · FILMS · BOOKS · EXHIBITIONS

WEST EUROPE

Neround
of ice
increases in
France

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, July 2—The French Government certainly knew what it was doing when it made its latest batch of price increases coincide with the beginning of the summer holiday migration this year.

The attention of the vast majority of Frenchmen turns to politics, unemployment and inflation. Four million and a half of them left yesterday and today.

Yesterday's batch of price increases was the third since the last election in March. After earlier rises in rail fares, cigarettes, postal rates, petrol and fuel oil. Coal prices go up by 13 per cent and Paris public transport fares by 11.8 to 13.6 per cent (20 per cent for Metro and bus monthly passes).

The increases are part of the drastic measures decided by the Government to bring public corporations and state industries back to sounder economic management, and cut their mounting deficits.

Controlled rents, for council housing and older flats in the non-luxury class, go up by between 6.5 and 11 per cent. Uncontrolled rents and luxury dwellings will rise by 8.5 per cent of the index upon which they are based (usually the official cost of living or cost of construction index).

To sugar the pill, the Government has decreed a further increase in the national minimum wage by 3.3 per cent, or 13.26 per cent over a full year, compared with the official price increase of 9 per cent.

For a 40-hour working week, the new minimum stands at 1,837.90 francs (£220) a month. This is consistent with the Government's policy of making a special effort to help the lowest paid workers, and to increase family and old-age allowances.

The first go up by 3.91 per cent, on top of the 6.50 per cent increase decided last January, and the social security pensions rise by 4.4 per cent, on top of the 8.2 per cent granted in January.

M. Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, said last week that the Government's aim was to stabilize the purchasing power of all citizens, but to do a little more for those paid the minimum rates, for old people and families.

Dr Claude Birague, who promoted the Gaudist cause in southern France and was honorary consul of Monaco, was convicted of instigating the killing of Mr René Trouve, a correspondent for right-wing journals.

Mr Trouve was found shot dead in 1976.

The Toulouse court ruled that Dr Birague, aged 53, an ear, nose and throat specialist, had incited or ordered Christian

murder of reporter

Toulouse, July 2—A prominent French medical practitioner was jailed for 18 years today for instigating the murder of a journalist who had written about his activities in politics and finance.

Dr Claude Birague, who promoted the Gaudist cause in southern France and was honorary consul of Monaco, was convicted of instigating the killing of Mr René Trouve, a correspondent for right-wing journals.

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Plea to end ban
on vaccination

Amsterdam, July 2—Mrs Veder-Smit, the Secretary of State for Health, appealed today to the leaders of five religious fundamentalist Dutch sects to reconsider their ban on vaccination against poliomyelitis.

All the 78 cases of poliomyelitis reported so far in the Netherlands have occurred among members of the fundamentalist communities, who consider vaccination as interference with the divine will.

European MPs urged to take US Congress as model

Opposition to Strasbourg privacy

By David Wood
The model for the development and dynamism of the directly elected European Parliament should be the United States Congress, Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the Commissioner for the Community budget, suggested at a European briefing conference for the Conservative Central Office over the weekend.

He argued that it would be an "immensely dangerous temptation" for the new European MPs next year to set their sights on acquiring powers analogous to those of national parliaments. That would lead to a constitutional collision with the Council of Ministers in which "the Parliament would be bound to sustain by far the more severe injuries", and very few MPs would have experience of Community institutions.

Like the United States Congress, the directly elected Parliament would not have the power of national parliament to form a government. But, apart from legislative powers, Congress had acquired in-

fluence by "the use of its committee system systematically and relentlessly to demand from the executives detailed explanations and justifications of every aspect of federal policy, very often in public session."

Mr Tugendhat went on: "If the European Parliament follows Congress's example and concentrates its energies primarily upon ensuring that the Council of Ministers and the European Commission have to provide the fullest possible justification for their behaviour before both its specialist committees and its meetings in plenary session, then it will be able to wield much greater influence than its limited legal powers might suggest."

In practice, many senior MPs in the present nominated Parliament value committee privacy because they believe it enables them to negotiate without risk of anybody's losing face.

Mr Tugendhat met that argument: "The wider the audience the more anxious will be those who have to appear

before the committees adequately to account for their actions."

Some areas of privacy there would have to be, but ministers and commissioners were sure to find it less easy to justify refusal to disclose information if that refusal was likely to be widely known.

Parliamentary efficacy must also have as a condition "a coherent collective voice", because the need to justify themselves before Parliament was not likely to weigh heavily upon ministers or commissioners and modify their policies if the Parliament was known to be riven by a welter of conflicting factional or national viewpoints.

Parliament would make a substantial impact only if a clear majority of MPs were identified with a well-defined and consistent view of how the Community should develop.

Lack of unity had substantially weakened the capacity of the centre-right parties to resist the influence of the socialists, whose group alone covers all the countries of the Nine.

M Chirac opposed to
Spain's EEC entry

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, July 2

The rift between the Government and the Gaudist RPR has grown markedly wider in the past few days. The party's central committee has expressed violent criticism of the economic and social policy of M. Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, since the March general election, his failure to check inflation and unemployment and to take more action to reflate the economy.

It has also turned down several of the proposals put forward at a press conference on June 14 by President Giscard d'Estaing to bring about more normal relations between the Government and the opposition.

Then yesterday M. Jacques Chirac, the RPR leader and Mayor of Paris, declared his outright hostility to the admission of Spain to the European Community, only 48 hours after President Giscard d'Estaing had pronounced it desirable in Madrid.

A report unanimously adopted by the RPR central committee says: "We were informed that important reforms

were on the way, but we are now asked to wait until the year 2000, while chewing at a few mini-reforms in the meantime. The Government now proposes a policy of austerity which poisons the social climate."

It called for a real policy of refutation through productive investments and a real planning policy to determine the country's objectives.

At a state banquet in Madrid last week President Giscard d'Estaing said that Spain's EEC entry was "in accordance with the interests of Europe", although it raised "serious and concrete problems for France".

M. Chirac said last night that the more members who were admitted to the EEC, the less chance there was of creating a united Europe. The admission of Britain and Denmark had proved this. "We multiply the difficulties and contradictions without enhancing the dynamism of the whole," he said.

The report also criticized the President's proposals to introduce proportional representation in council elections in towns of more than 30,000 and to finance political parties from state funds.

Giscard visit
satisfies
Spaniards

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, July 2

Spain, represented by King Juan Carlos, bade farewell this weekend in Santiago de Compostela to President Giscard d'Estaing as the French President ended the first visit by a French head of state to Spain since before the Civil War.

The visit appeared to satisfy both countries, although there were still some points on which agreement had not been reached when President Giscard d'Estaing departed yesterday evening.

During his last day in Spain he watched naval exercises with the King from the decks of Debuta, a Spanish helicopter carrier, and saw the British-built Harrier jump jet aircraft.

During the three-day visit, the President and four French Government ministers had extensive talks with their Spanish counterparts touching on such issues as Spain's proposed entry into the European Community, African policy, bilateral trade and schemes for joint cultural and commercial programmes.

President Giscard d'Estaing invited Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Spanish Prime Minister, to visit Paris before the end of an inventory "of problems to be solved in connection with Spain and the EEC."

The Madrid press was favourable, but the independent daily *El País*, touching on the most sensitive point in Franco-Spanish relations, chided President Giscard d'Estaing for failing to take a stand against Basque separatist terrorism.

Here in Madrid separatists set fire to a Catalan regional cultural centre, yesterday, killing one person, on the same day that a tough new anti-terrorism decree came into effect.

Spanish border delays

Gerona, July 2—Hundreds of tourists entering Spain had to sleep in their cars last night because of long delays at the border caused by a huge influx of holidaymakers.

Passengers 'mutiny'

New York, July 2—A cut-rate three-day cruise came to an abrupt end when 250 disgruntled passengers "mutinied" and forced the ocean liner *America* to return here soon after leaving port.

Ex-Nazi general dies

Lemgo, West Germany, July 2—Former General Kurt Student, the commander of Nazi Germany's paratroop forces during the Second World War, died here yesterday aged 88.

OVERSEAS

Russians on
carpet
over trial of
journalists

From Patrick Bragan
Washington, July 2

The Soviet Ambassador to the United States and three Russian reporters here were summoned to the State Department yesterday to demonstrate the seriousness with which Washington views the charges laid against two American reporters in Moscow.

Mr Craig Whitney, of *The New York Times*, and Mr Harold Piper, of the *Baltimore Sun*, have been charged with libelling the Soviet television service by reporting doubts about the genuineness of a Georgian dissident. The two Americans are to appear before a judge in Moscow on Friday.

Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, told Mr Anatoly Dobrynin, the Ambassador, that their harassment of American correspondents in the Soviet Union would harm relations and may have intimidated the United States would retaliate. Mr Vance will meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Geneva on July 13 and 14 to discuss the strategic arms limitation talks (Salt).

American officials have often pointed out that détente, and therefore the chances of a new Salt agreement being ratified in the Senate, suffers from such episodes.

The three Russian reporters summoned to the State Department came from Tass and *Izvestia*.

It is quite possible that the Russian reporters would be expelled from the United States if Mr Whitney and Mr Piper were expelled from the Soviet Union, or that they and other Russian correspondents may be about to lose their unrestricted freedom to travel here.

American correspondents in Moscow are governed in their travels round the country by the same restrictions placed on American diplomats.



Mr Nixon moving among the crowd at the airport where supporters welcomed him.

US policies
criticized
by Mr Nixon

Hyden, Kentucky, July 2—Mr Nixon told a cheering foot-stamping crowd of 4,000 people in Kentucky's Cumberland Mountains today that the United States's leaders should lessen their public rhetoric and toughen their bargaining with the Soviet Union.

In a sometimes emotional, 42-minute speech at the new Richard M. Nixon Recreation Centre, dedicated in his honour, the former President broke his silence of nearly four years to reiterate his faith in the United States and to tell President Carter some veiled criticism.

He said there "is no nation in the Free World except the United States that has the strength and power to stem the tide of dictatorial oppression."

"The question is whether the United States is going to meet that responsibility or shirk that responsibility because of disappointment in the Vietnam War."

He said that the United States and the world were facing a new kind of aggression, by those who came "under borders" rather than over them and promised liberation while delivering repression.

"We have to cool the public rhetoric and toughen up the private bargaining," Mr Nixon said. "Tough talk that is not backed up by strong action is like an empty canoo", he added.

In what appeared to be criticism of President Carter's decision to abandon the El bomber and delay production of the neutron bomb, Mr Nixon chided: "Those who think we should not go ahead with an arms programme so that the Soviet Union won't be left in the lurch."

Mr Nixon's speech had at times the sound of a football rally, and he was interrupted repeatedly with shouts of approval from a loyal crowd. "Brass hands played 'Call Me Here I Come' and a 21-year-old was shouted as Mr Nixon went to the podium which bore a sign that read: 'Thanks Courage Under Fire'."

It was his first major public speech since his resignation discredited on August 9, 1974. A crowd gave him a standing ovation which included applause and loud cheering.

Judge C. Allan Muncy, who arranged the affair, said Mr Nixon was honouring Mr Nixon show its gratitude for federal funds that helped build its new recreation centre and "for all great things he did."

The former President, now aged 65, perspired profusely in the warm recreation complex. He mopped his brow, wiped perspiration with his arm, spoke forcefully in the beginning, but near the end his remarks became barely audible. He was very emotional, as was the point of tears, as wound up his speech.—UPI.

Greek official flies to Ankara for talks

From Mario Modiano
Athens, July 2

Greece and Turkey resume this week their efforts to resolve the problems that bedevil their relations. They are expected to explore whether the signing of a non-aggression pact could dispel some of the mutual mistrust that exacerbates these problems.

Mr Vyron Theodoropoulos, the secretary general of the Greek Foreign Ministry, is in his Turkish colleague. Their meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday will be a follow-up to the discussions between the two Prime Ministers in Moutreux and Washington earlier this year. There is no agenda and any topic can be broached.

The demarcation of the continental shelf boundaries in the Aegean, and the limits of air traffic control over it, are likely to dominate the exchanges. The Turkish side is expected to raise the problem of the fortification of the Greek islands in the eastern Aegean, and both sides nurse grievances about the treatment of their respective minorities and institutions.

The question of Cyprus is also likely to be discussed as both Greece and Turkey are willing to give the two sides support to resume meaningful negotiations.

Poland's bridge
team become
world champions

By Our Bridge Correspondent
The New Orleans bridge Olympiad ended with a surprise win for Poland in the final of the knock-out teams championship. Poland, below full strength, and ranked only fifth or sixth in Europe, met a Brazilian team, all of whose members were world champions. After a even start, the Poles took command and outscored their opponents by 2-1.

The British performance was disappointing.

The best British contribution was from Mrs Sally Sowter of Nottingham, playing in her first international championship. The United States took the first five places in the mixed pairs, but Mr and Mrs Sowter, in sixth place, were one of the rest of the world. Oldroyd, of Yorkshire, Mrs Sowter took sixth place in the women's championship.

Mr Smith faces outcry on
parliamentary pay rises

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, July 2

Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his transitional Government face an imminent domestic storm which has nothing to do with the war or the internal settlement. It concerns parliamentary salaries and increases which came into effect on July 1.

A Government Gazette notice was issued quietly last week without any prior publicity, to the effect that from the beginning of the month the Prime Minister's annual basic salary had gone up by \$4,550 to approximately £1,550.

Cabinet ministers' salaries rose by \$3,300 to \$25,300 while MPs' and senators' pay increased by \$824 to \$6,324. Other senior parliamentarians also receive increases.

In addition all ministers, MPs and senators receive generous allowances and ministers

Many MPs lose
seats in
Malawi election

From Nicholas Ashford
Blantyre, July 2

Sitting MPs have been placed in 31 out of the 47 seats which were contested in the Thursday's general election in Malawi. It was announced at a weekend. Two ministers were among those who lost their seats. They were Mr Maseko, Minister for Education, and Mr Malani, Minister for the North Regions.

The general election was the first time Malawians had voted for 17 years. Although the country is a one-party state, voters were able to choose from amongst several Malawi Congress Party candidates in each of 47 contested seats.

President Banda said he was pleased that more than half of sitting MPs had lost their seats. This showed that the people of Malawi had exercised their will in a democratic way, he said the opening of a trade fair in Blantyre.

Western observers, however, doubt whether Turkey would willingly divest itself from the negotiating advantage offered by the Greek obsession about Turkish aggressive designs.

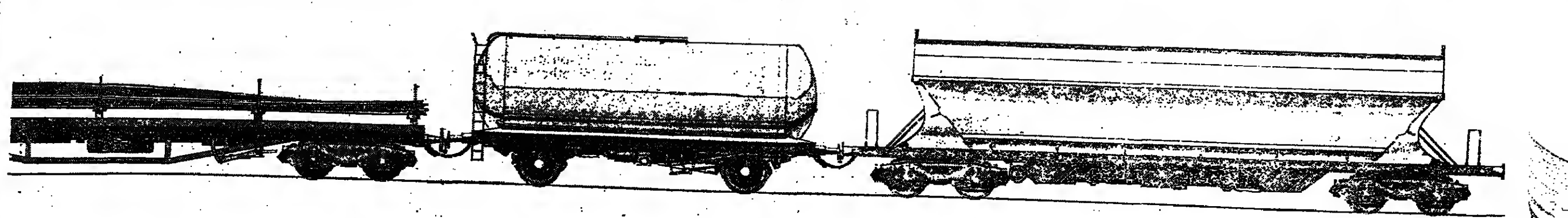
25 years ago

Discipline for Czechs

From The Times of Thursday
July 2, 1953

Vienna, July 1.—Details of the drastic new Czechoslovak law to combat absenteeism and desertion from employment, chronic malady affecting the country, appeared in *Rude Prava*, the official Czechoslovak Communist paper. Workers who miss more than four eight-hour shifts in a week period or leave their job without authorization must be denounced to the public prosecutor by the factory manager who, if he fails to do this, is himself liable to punishment. Such offences will be dealt with under the civil code as endangering the state economic plan, tantamount presumably to sabotage which is extreme cases is punishable by death.

Speedlink



OVERSEAS

Heavy fighting erupts in Beirut again a day after 22 deaths in Syrian-rightist clashes

Beirut, July 2.—Fighting erupted today in Beirut's shattered commercial district, as an uneasy calm returned to the southern suburb of Aio Rummaneh where 22 people were killed in heavy clashes yesterday.

Witnesses said that mortars, rockets and heavy machine guns were in action in the commercial district, an eerie wasteland of buildings ruined in the 1973-76 civil war.

Beirut radio said that efforts were being made to contain the violence, but gave no further details.

The radio station of the Phalangist Party reported that the fighting had flared up when the Phalangist headquarters in the port area came under shelling from the adjacent commercial district.

"Shelling is still continuing and the area is under fire from various heavy weapons," the radio reported. "So far there have been no reports of casualties."

The radio said that the shelling had been preceded by the deployment of troops of the 30,000-mao Syrian-dominated Arab League peace force on rooftops in the commercial district.

Yesterday's fighting in Ain Rummaneh involved tanks, batteries of rockets, mortars and heavy machine guns, according to right-wing accounts.

Independent sources said that the clashes occurred between Syrian troops of the

peace force and rightist militiamen.

Shell-blasted, blackened buildings, burnt-out cars, torn power lines and streets carpeted with glass fragments from blown-out windows testified to the severity of the third big clash this year between Syrian troops and the militia of rightist organizations which draw the bulk of their support from Maronite Christians.

Statements by Lebanese leaders today reflected the widespread conviction here that yesterday's fighting was unlikely to be the last.

"We are back in the stagnation which we were in on the eve of our resignation over two months ago," Mr. Selim al-Khoss, the Prime Minister was quoted as saying.

His Cabinet of eight technocrats resigned on April 19 after fighting between Syrian troops and rightists. The move was designed to prod leaders of the rival Christian and Muslim communities into shelving their differences. The experiment failed and Mr. Khoss's Government was reinstated on May 15.

Last Week, at least 22 Christians were massacred near the ancient city of Baalbek in eastern Lebanon. Right-wing leaders hinted at Syrian involvement and linked the Baalbek massacre with the killing 15 days earlier of 33 supporters of Mr. Suleiman Franjeh, the

former President and advocate of close ties with Syria.

President Elias Sarkis called an emergency meeting today to discuss the latest bloodshed with Mr. Hoss, his minister of Defence and the Interior and the commander of the Arab League peace force.

Interviews given by Mr. Salah Salameh, the Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Pierre Gemayel, leader of the Phalangist Party, which claims the country's biggest militia, today brought into focus the dilemma of the Lebanese Government.

"We cannot deal effectively with anyone until we have a strong state, which requires a strong army, which requires an agreement among the Lebanese groups, which requires compromise," Mr. Salameh told the weekly publication, Monday Morning after the Baalbek massacre.

Mr. Gemayel told the same publication: "I blame the state. We begged the authorities to arrest those who had committed the earlier crimes, to avoid vendettas. Unfortunately, we failed to persuade the state to do its duty."

"So... why do we have militias? Because, unfortunately, for four years we have had no state,"—Reuters.

Jerusalem: The Israeli Government today issued a veiled warning to Syria in the form of a statement expressing concern over developments in Lebanon.—UPI.

Printing the late Chairman's self-criticism may free successors' hands

Peking's new leaders unveil the fallible Mao

From Georges Bianchi
Peking, July 2

Publication by the Chinese press yesterday of a self-critical speech made by Mao Tse-tung could signify the end of the official dogma of the late Chairman's infallibility. The decision to publish also amounted to an admission that the radical economic and social policy of the "Great Leap Forward" launched by Mao in 1958 had failed.

The important speech was made by Mao on January 30, 1962, at the Conference of 7,000, the number of delegates who attended the enlarged meeting of the party central committee. Yesterday's publication marked the fifty-seventh anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party and seemed also to signal the start of a campaign against bureaucracy.

Observers believe this will

result in the dismissal of more leaders throughout the country.

On an even more general level, the publication of Mao's own criticisms of himself is important because his authority is always invoked to support the new leadership's policies.

In the speech, already published abroad but never in China, Mao declared: "Whoever makes mistakes must criticize himself, and we must let others speak up, let others criticize. On June 12 last year (at the central committee in Peking) I discussed my own shortcomings and mistakes."

After complaining that this self-criticism had not been made public as he had requested, Mao said: "It's as if my mistakes could or should be kept hidden. Comrades, they must not be kept hidden."

Mao called on provincial party secretaries to take the

responsibility for their shortcomings and mistakes.

Last week the People's Daily published a commentary denouncing leaders who transferred their responsibilities to their superiors or subordinates.

In his speech, made when his power was at its lowest level and China was in economic difficulties, Mao emphasized the need for democratic party life and said criticisms could at worst bring the dismissal of people who were incriminated.

"Why should a person go only up and not down?" he asked.

Commenting on the appeal for democracy in the party, the People's Daily said today that this was necessary to avoid the emergence of "anti-party cliques" such as the ones formed by Lin Biao, the former Defence Minister, and the "gang of four".

Elsewhere in his 1962 speech, Mao implicitly admitted the setbacks, if not the total failure, of his "Great Leap Forward" policy, though in the end he put forward a positive picture of the four years from 1958 to 1962, saying that experience had come from the mistakes made.

The cadres and masses had been on an inexperienced "have genuine unity in understanding and action". It was also impossible for China to "catch up with and overtake the world's most advanced capitalist countries in less than 100 years", as opposed to the 50 years suggested by some optimists.

Mao also made a self-criticism over economic matters.

These admissions will enable the present leadership to carry out without hindrance its political and economic "rectification" campaign.—Agence France-Presse.

Prisoners of conscience



Morocco: Mr el-Houcine el-Manouzi

By Clifford Longley

The fate of a man held incommunicado, having previously been sentenced to death in his absence, must be a matter of extreme concern, particularly as the place where he is believed to be held has a reputation of torturing prisoners. Deaths under interrogation have been reported.

Mr. el-Houcine el-Manouzi was sheltering in Belgium when he was condemned to death at a political trial in Morocco in 1971. A year later he was kidnapped from Tunisia and nothing was heard of him until he was reported to have escaped from custody in 1975, only to be recaptured a week later.

The charge against him was of plotting against the internal security of the state, allegations made against other left-wing Moroccans at similar political trials before and since. Possession of literature critical of the state appears to be sufficient grounds for conviction in such cases.

Mr. el-Manouzi, aged 35, worked for a time as an airline mechanic in Belgium and was active in the Moroccan community there. He helped to establish a commission for literacy and orientation for immigrant workers and was involved in the Moroccan Workers' Union in Belgium.

For three years he also worked in Libya, returning to Morocco in 1969. The next year there were widespread arrests of people reported to have been critical of or opposed to the Government.

He is believed now to be held at a villa at Dar el-Mokri near Rabat. This is one of many unofficial places of detention used by the security services. He has no access to lawyers or to his family.

Carter remarks cast cloud in Israel

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, July 2

President Carter suggested yesterday that if the present efforts failed to renew the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations it might be necessary to bring in the United Nations again. This would mean an invitation to the Soviet Union to intervene, an anathema to the Israelis.

The suggestion cast a cloud over Vice-President Walter Mondale's visit to Israel. Mr. Carter told a group of newspaper editors here that as soon as the latest Egyptian peace proposals were ready they would be forwarded to Israel. He did not know precisely what the proposals were, but he expected them to be a step in the right direction, but inadequate "by which he meant not acceptable to Israel."

His hope, then, would be to arrange a meeting between the Foreign Ministers of Israel and Egypt, with Mr. Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, presiding. It could take place in Europe in mid-July. (His

remarks were made before today's announcement from Jerusalem about an agreement on the proposed foreign ministers' meeting in London.)

Such a meeting would be designed to "search out the compatibilities" of the peace plans of Egypt and Israel, and if further progress then proved impossible, the United States would offer its own compromise.

Mr. Carter said that "if all this should ultimately fail then of course the United Nations has a role to play in the Middle East, and has for a long time."

The president's remarks imply that it is time Israelis should move their position towards the Egyptian position. It is clear that the United States finds the Egyptians more realistic than the Israelis, and Americans are at last forced to put forward their own suggestions, they will involve such matters as provisions for the self-determination of the Palestinians, which the present Israeli Government has so far rejected.

Top Janata Party man resigns

Delhi, July 2.—Mr. Rabi Ray, general secretary of India's ruling Janata Party, resigned today as the leadership crisis within the party deepened.

His resignation follows the announcement on Friday of Mr. Charan Singh, the prime minister, and Mr. Raj Narain, the Health Minister. They had denounced the Government for failing to take quick legal action against Mrs. Gandhi, the former Prime Minister. Four junior ministers also resigned in sympathy.

Mr. Ray said he was going because he had not been informed about a plan to hold a special meeting of the Janata parliamentary board to discuss the crisis.

Mr. Singh showed his sympathy for Mr. Charan Singh, saying that the move to oust him and his government was premature.

Mr. Charan Singh said yesterday that he would continue to fight the Janata Party leadership from within the party. He said he would not leave the ruling party unless forced to do so.



New airport rioting: Fifty people were arrested when opponents of Tokyo's new international airport at Narita yesterday staged their biggest demonstration since it was opened six weeks ago. They failed to disrupt airport

operations. Organizers of the protest said about 15,000 people took part in a rally and march while some groups carried out harassing tactics. About 15 radicals, wearing red helmets and hurling petrol bombs, used two lorries

to try to burst through a gate at the airport. Most of the clashes occurred when thousands of demonstrators attempted to change the previously authorized route of their march.—Reuter.

Australia to pay £4m for purchase of Cocos Islands

Canberra, July 2.—Australia announced today that it will buy 1,500 "miles" west of the island, whose family was given the islands by Queen Victoria.

Mr. Robert Ellicott, the Minister of Home Affairs, said Australia will pay £4m to Mr. John Cluies-Ross, known as

"King of the Cocos", for the 27 atolls which make up the 1,500 "miles" west of Australia, were first settled by Mr. Cluies-Ross's great-grandfather, a Scottish sea captain, 150 years ago and the family has farmed coconuts there since.—Reuter.

New President takes softer line on Belize

Guatemala City, July 2.—General Romeo Lucas Garcia, who took office last week, promised to maintain his country's claim on the neighbouring British colony of Belize—but with "civilized attitudes" aimed at a negotiated peaceful solution.

His speech was seen as a perceptible softening of the line adopted by his predecessor, General Kjell Eugenio Laugerud, who repeatedly threatened invasion if Britain unilaterally carried out its wish to grant Belize independence.

The new president told 2,000 officials and diplomats at his inauguration that any "decorative and worthy formula" which his Government found would have to be ratified by the Guatemalan people.

The Belize issue has isolated Guatemala from all but a few of its central American neighbours in the past few years.

Mass evictions feared as Argentina ends rent freeze

From Our Correspondent

Public housing programmes does not exist. Freezing private rents has been a way of gaining popularity at no immediate cost to the Government, but as a result no new houses have been built for rent in the past 30 years, and the housing deficit is estimated at more than two million homes.

More than 40,000 requests for eviction orders have been filed in Buenos Aires. In theory these could be carried out from tomorrow, but in practice there are hundreds of legal procedures available to tenants to delay a way of evictions.

For pensioners and families in the lowest income groups, the Ministry of Social Welfare is giving up to the equivalent of £5,000 as mortgage loans to buy homes with interest rates varying between nil and 3 per cent.

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Boycott prompted by threat to Saudi Arabia

Continued from page 1

under its 1945 charter was unable to accede to North Yemen's original call for the expulsion of South Yemen. Under rule 18, such a move requires the vote of every member of the league with the exception of the one against whom the ban is being proposed.

But Mr. Abdullah al-Azrag, the Foreign Minister of North Yemen, appeared well pleased with the result of the meeting, called at short notice at his Government's request.

During the two-day session the harshest attacks on Soviet plans were understood to have come from North Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Oman, all on the vulnerable and oil-rich Arabian peninsula.

Although the effect of sanctions are uncertain, some diplomatic observers maintain that if they are too harsh, the effect could be to push South Yemen even further into the Soviet camp. As it is, the bulk of its military and economic

aid comes from Russia and East Germany.

A senior Arab League source noted for his objective judgments on Arab unity said today: "We are now faced with the inescapable fact that communist-inspired violence is now knocking directly on the doors of Saudi Arabia, posing a threat both to the country's internal stability and a large proportion of the West's oil supplies."

He was explaining the unexpectedly quick and high-level response to the call for an emergency session. Nine of the member states sent their foreign ministers to Cairo, the highest number who have attended an extraordinary session since the grave problems of Lebanon were under discussion before the Riyadh summit in 1976.

Overseas here are in no doubt that the real explanation for the high turnout has been some assiduous lobbying behind the scenes by Saudi Arabia.

After Iran's abandonment of the 10-year search for a Gulf defence pact last week, the Saudi regime is now believed to be anxious to boost pan-Arab efforts to counter a threat which is causing as much immediate concern as continuing Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

"The most immediate danger now is the future of North Yemen and its population of nearly seven million people," one League source said. "It is a country ripe for civil ferment."

Aden's five-man presidential council headed by Mr. Ali Nasser Muhammad, the Prime Minister, was formed in South Yemen yesterday after last Monday's overthrow and execution of President Salem Robaya Ali.

The other four members are Mr. Abdul-Fattah Ismail, Secretary-General of the ruling National Front; Mr. Muhammad Saleh Murea, the Foreign Minister; Mr. Ali Nasser Anwar, the Defence Minister;

and Mr. Ali Abdul-Razzaq Baday, the Culture and Tourism Minister.

South Yemen has launched a diplomatic drive apparently aimed at co-opting North Yemen's accusations that it was involved in the assassination of President al-Qashoni.

As North Yemen envoys toured Arab capitals delivering messages from their new head of state, President Abdul-Karim al-Arashi, two special envoys left Aden today on a tour of five Arab countries.

Aden radio reported that Mr. Murea today called in envoys of the Soviet Union, China, France, Britain, Italy and Saudi Arabia to assure them that South Yemen sought friendship and cooperation with all countries.

Sana: Almost 6,000 people were killed or wounded by Cuban-piloted air attacks and Soviet naval shelling during the overthrow in Aden of President Ali, according to well-informed sources in the North Yemeni capital of Sana.

Muslim League willing to join Zia Cabinet

From Our Correspondent
Islamabad, July 2

The Muslim League, a component of the Pakistan National Alliance, which opposed Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the ousted Prime Minister, has decided to join the Cabinet which the military regime will try to form on July 5 after a year of martial rule in Pakistan.

The Muslim League's decision is contrary to an Alliance directive to member parties not to join the proposed Government.

General Zia-ul-Haq, the chief martial law administrator, had announced last month that he would replace his present council of advisers with a Cabinet. The Muslim League is the only party to have formally decided to join if asked.

The decision was taken at a stormy session of the party's working committee in Lahore yesterday. Indications are that it has split the Muslim League.

Plea to Britain on Latin America

By Peter Stafford

Britain should change its policy towards Latin America and try to support the efforts of "those Latin American groups working seriously for social justice and economic improvement for the mass of the area's population", the Latin America Bureau recommends in a booklet.

At present, the authors maintain, there appears to be a lack of consistency in British policy, with each ministry or department going its own way, with the result "that in effect Britain, by act or omission, supports the elitist structures of Latin America."

The booklet, which is published today, adds: "It is particularly important that Britain and Europe take a sufficiently long-term view of the changes which must come sooner or later to the structures of Latin American society."

The main conflict of British policy is seen to be between

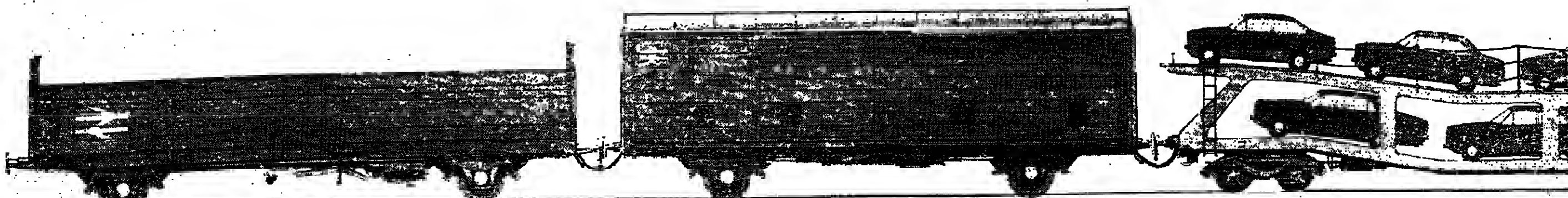
support for human rights and promotion of trade interests.

In the long run, the authors argue, that will be to the commercial advantage of Britain.

The Latin America Bureau is a private group set up in 1977 with the help of development agencies and church organizations to provide information on social, economic, political and human rights issues.

Britain and Latin America (Latin America Bureau, PO Box 134, London NW1 4JY, £1.95).

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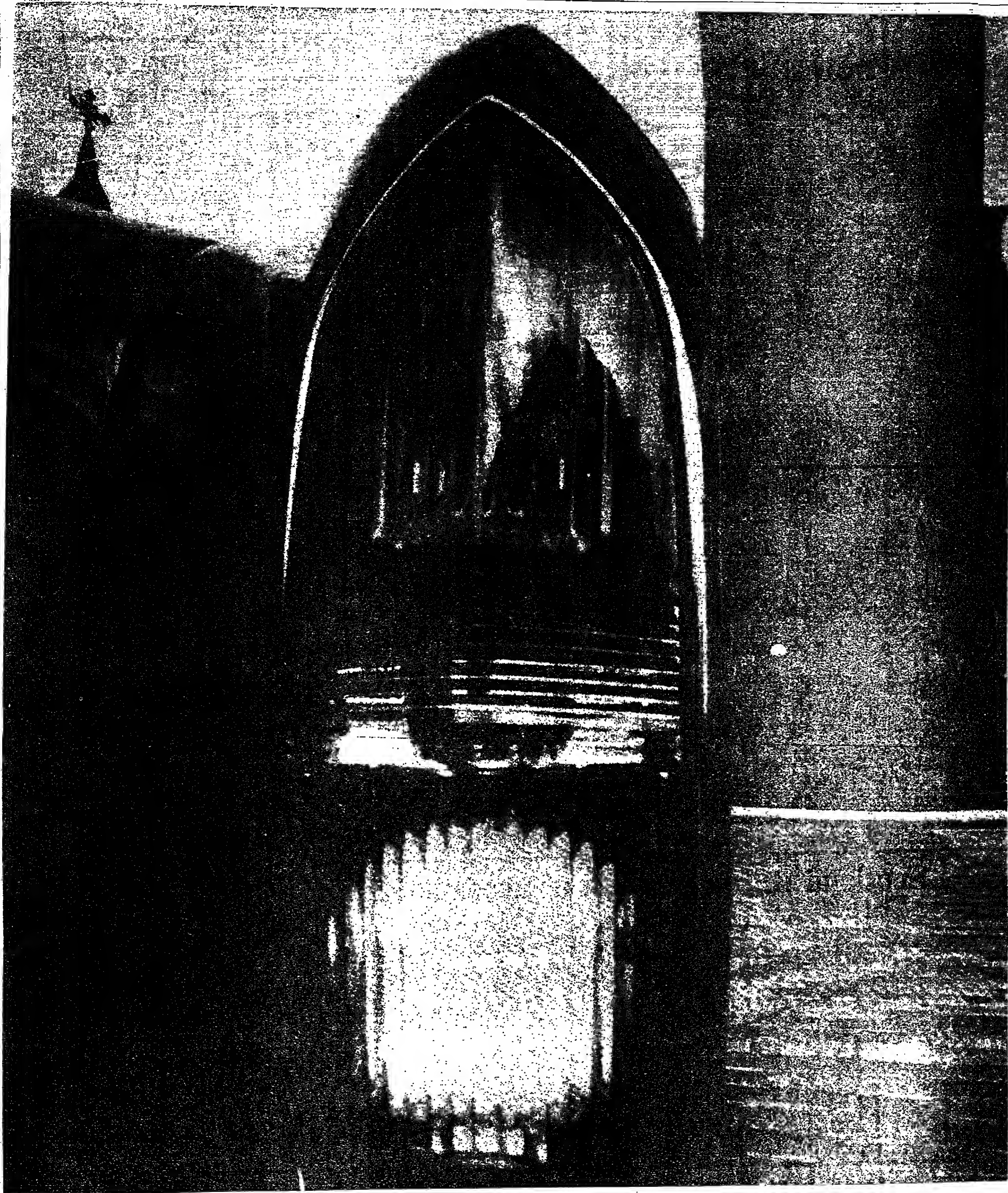
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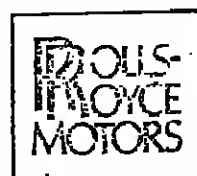
The smooth, wrap-around bumpers are not easily scratched and are reinforced against minor indiscretions by stout aluminium box girders.

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contribution to the noise pollution that increasingly concerns ecologists, less and less to exhaust pollution. It makes more use of natural, replaceable materials than most cars and it will not end up on the scrapheap in a few years time.

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A DANGEROUS REVERSAL

In September, 1976, as the sterling crisis reached its peak *The Times* called for the Government to introduce a determined programme to restore stability to the economy. That programme suggested that public spending cuts and increases in indirect taxation should be used to reduce the Budget deficit very significantly in succeeding years. It was sharply criticised at the time by many economists and government ministers as being a recipe for mass unemployment and declining industrial output. The fiscal stance actually adopted over the months and years which followed that call was closer to our own recommendations than those of our critics. For the financial year 1976-77 we wanted the Budget deficit to be some £10,000m; in fact it was even lower than this at just under £9,000m. For 1977-78 we thought the target should be £4,000m; in fact it was just under £6,000m.

We cannot claim that all of the reduction in the public sector borrowing requirement came about because of conscious decisions by a government which accepted the logic of the argument we put forward at the time. The visit of the International Monetary Fund clearly concentrated the minds of officials and ministers wonderfully. There was also a large unplanned reduction in public spending because of the workings of the cash limits system. What do subsequent events tell us about the merits of the various arguments put forward at the time on the effect of a programme such as we advocated? As the *London Business School* points out in an article published today in its *Economic Outlook*, they provide strong evidence that the gains we expected have come about while the harm our opponents feared has not.

Many people, including Mr Healey, feared that the measures would add another million unemployed. In fact, even at its peak unemployment was only 100,000 above the level of late 1976 and it is now falling. Output declined slightly early in 1977 but has begun to expand again. Investment by the private sector, encouraged by financial confidence and falling interest rates has recovered well. Although some of the recovery in output in recent months has been encouraged by tax cuts, the evidence of 1977 is that the fears of most of our critics that a programme cutting the Budget deficit would condemn us to largescale unemployment for years to come have not been justified. At the same time many of the benefits for which we hoped have in fact occurred. Sterling strengthened and the inflation rate fell. The fall in inflation could have been even greater had the Government allowed the pound to rise last year, thus implementing the genuine free float for sterling which we called for.

The lessons of the immediate past are important now for two reasons. One is that even at the best, business of government policy there is still much unfinished business. Public spending should have been cut more effectively, indirect taxes should have been raised and direct taxes could thus have been cut much more for any given level of PSBR. But even more disturbing is the fact that the policy which worked well has now been put into reverse. Our original programme called for the Budget deficit to fall to £1,000m this year. Instead, it will increase to £8,500m. Public spending is growing faster than the economy as a whole. In the early months

of this year, money supply was allowed to get out of hand. The danger of this reversal is greater in the long run than in the immediate future since restrictive measures announced recently should be enough to prevent an immediate financial crisis.

But many of the gains of 1977 have been thrown away needlessly. The underlying rate of inflation is now rising and will go on rising for some time. Interest rates are back into double figures as the Government tries to attract funds away from the private sector to finance its own borrowing needs. The long run outlook for sterling must be one of decline.

Many people who agreed with the broad direction which our original programme advocated were worried about the pace at which we wanted to proceed. Yet even those who wanted to be made righteous rather slowly ought not to support a policy which is taking us in the wrong direction rather fast.

The fundamental error the Government has made is to look on the stability which it gained in 1977 as something which, once achieved, would allow them to go back to their old way of trying to spend their way out of recession. This cannot work and it represents a foolish attitude to the lessons of the past two years. Economic policies should not always be abandoned just because in the short run they seem to have failed. The sooner the Government goes back to the policies which laid the foundations for the success they will not seek to claim as their own in the forthcoming election, the sooner will we lay the basis for a genuine and sustainable recovery.

SHARING BLAME FOR THE ARMS RACE

Everyone agrees that the world-wide arms race is a bad thing; no one agrees on how to stop it. The United Nations special session on disarmament, which ended last week, reflected this situation fairly accurately. It produced a long document calling for progress and set up a new committee to pursue it. Collectively, the session had few ideas of its own to offer. Probably little more could have been expected, and the results are quite useful as far as they go. The document helps by setting out some of the problems. It is also a small achievement in itself. It was difficult to draft because member states still disagree on how to define the problems and who to blame for them. That they agreed on any text at all, even a vague and unsatisfactory one, was thus a small step forward. Also useful was the discovery that the Soviet Union's propagandistic approach found few believers. For many third world countries the two super powers are equally guilty.

Yet this, too, is a distorted view which will have to be abandoned if there is to be progress. The

blunt fact is that the developing countries are contributing proportionately more to the rise in spending in arms than the super powers. Their share rose from 6 per cent in 1966 to 15 per cent in 1976 and there is no sign of a let-up. Admittedly they are armed and abetted by the super powers. But the world is a developed world, including those of Britain. The point is simply that everyone contributes to the problem so that everyone must contribute to its remedy. Little is achieved by trying to put all the blame on either sellers or buyers. In any case it is difficult for one country to stop selling unless its competitor stops too, just as it is difficult for one country to stop buying unless its potential adversary stops too.

The other basic fact is that the arms race is to a great extent a symptom of political tensions. In the third world these tensions are not only between France but still cause wars because there are no nuclear weapons. Every war since the Second World War has started in a developing country. It is therefore nonsense to suggest that nuclear weapons and their possessors are necessarily

the main or the only threat to peace. In Europe there has been peace for thirty-three years because of the deterrent effect of nuclear weapons. The price of this peace has been the continuing division of Europe and subjugation of eastern Europe, and this is also the main cause of the arms race in Europe. The arms race itself can threaten peace but it is also a symptom of tensions arising from injustice or ambition—and the same could be said of some parts of the developing world.

The United Nations document does not fully acknowledge these complexities. It reflects a third world bias by putting too much emphasis on the nuclear arms race and only briefly acknowledging other threats to peace. This bias may now be easier to rectify because the new committee which starts work in January brings in not only France but also other developing countries. With this more realistic structure the committee may do better than its predecessor but even if it does not it can scarcely fail to discourage self-righteousness among its members.

Concern over Soviet trials

From the Archbishop of Canterbury
Sir Yuri Orlov was recently tried and sentenced. To many Western observers, the trial appeared a travesty of justice and the sentence of seven years' hard labour and five years' internal exile seemed savage. Vladimir Slepak and Ida Nudel are following Dr Orlov into exile. Alexander Ginzburg and Anatoly Shcharansky may soon be put on trial. Other Soviet citizens in similar plight are well known too, but none others have no publicity.

Great numbers of people in these islands are deeply concerned about them. I have recently had opportunities to explain the reasons for my personal concern to Russian ecclesiastical and State representatives in Moscow and London. It was right that I should first do so privately, but I should be grateful through the courtesy of your columns for the opportunity of placing these reasons on public record.

The Soviet Union was a signatory of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference which dealt with the upholding of human rights, including the free exercise of conscience.

Dr Orlov and others are in prison for daring to monitor the Soviet Union's record as measured against the standard of Helsinki. Soviet leaders seem not to realise how much damage is being done to the reputation of their country, not merely in the West but wherever people are coming to understand what Soviet communism really means.

Some of those imprisoned or awaiting trial are Christians, some are not. As a fellow world citizen of theirs, and also as a Christian who believes that all people everywhere are sons and daughters of God, I wish to express my concern for them. It is in "bearing one another's burdens" that we "fulfill the law of Christ". We want them to know that we are with them in spirit, and we look eagerly for the establishment of a society wherein the rule of justice is seen to be observed. There is only one humanity.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD CANTUAR,
Lambeth Palace, SE1,
June 30.

A recruit for Labour

From Mr Douglas Eden
Sir, Following your publication of a letter (June 28) from the Conservative MP, Mr Edward Taylor, on the selection of Mr Jimmy Reid as a Labour parliamentary candidate, it would be unfortunate were the impression created that no one in the Labour Party is prepared to object to the choice of Mr Reid.

Under Labour Party rules, all prospective parliamentary candidates selected by the constituency parties must be endorsed by the National Executive Committee. The selection of Mr Jimmy Reid as a Labour Party's grass-roots organization of some 800 members, has written formally to the NEC asking that Mr Reid's candidature not be endorsed. Our letter said in part: "As we all know, the Party has a rule that candidates must have been members of the Party for two years. Mr Reid joined the Labour Party only eight months ago after many years in the Communist Party and having fought as a Communist against Labour candidates in the last three general elections. The NEC has no objection to his candidature, but we do object to his candidature on ideological but not tactical. He said the Communist Party was too sectarian and inflexible (after the CP had already begun its latest campaign for an alliance with the Labour Party) to applying to join the Labour Party. He did not express any conversion from his Marxist-Leninist and pro-Soviet views."

"We believe that if the NEC now waives the rules, makes a special exception for Mr Reid and endorses his candidature, it will confirm the suspicions of many Labour members that the Party is ideologically but not tactically. He said the Communist Party was too sectarian and inflexible (after the CP had already begun its latest campaign for an alliance with the Labour Party) to applying to join the Labour Party. He did not express any conversion from his Marxist-Leninist and pro-Soviet views."

We hope that other organizations and individuals within the Labour Party will address similar objections to the NEC. The unprecedented sophistication and understanding of Conservatives like Mr Taylor and Mr George Giddens, MP (letters, June 9) about Marxist activity in the Labour Party lends substance to the warnings we have persistently given over the past three years that the

Conservatives will be able to make a major issue of this in the next election unless our social democratic leaders take a firm hand with our Marxist Left.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS EDEN,
Joint Hon. Secretary,
Social Democratic Alliance,
5/20 Shepherd's Hill, NE,
June 28.

From Mr T. C. Skeffington-Lodge
Sir, It is a pity that before putting pen to paper Mr Edward Taylor (June 28), did not check the facts in connection with Mr Jimmy Reid's selection as prospective Labour Party candidate for Dundee East. The so-called Left in this East Coast Scottish centre is bitterly disappointed because its own nominee, Mr Denny Chisholm, was beaten by 38 votes in the first ballot which chose Mr Reid.

It is easy to quote past and current statements by politicians of all parties to prove a case against them in a party context, and Mr Taylor's own utterances over the years are not unfairly described as at times extreme. His inconsistency and prejudice—this seems especially true now that he is widely regarded as a Tory right winger.

It happens, in the case of Mr Reid, that the then biggest local Fabian Society, of which I was chairman, so much admired his political activity that it unanimously invited him to extend to him to come and speak at one of its meetings. Perhaps because of this, we Fabians will henceforward be called "fellow travellers" by Tories of Mr Taylor's ilk. Lots of people in politics, as elsewhere, change their views in the light of new information. Mr Reid, and I will undoubtedly make him a notable Labour MP should he fight and win Dundee East at the next election in the teeth of the strong local left-wing opposition to him expressed both at his selection and since.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. C. SKEFFINGTON-LODGE,
5 Powis Grove,
Brighton.

Tax on art sales

From Sir Anthony Lousada
Sir, As Chairman of the Working Party on VAT set up by Christie's, Sotheby's, the Society of Fine Art Auctioneers, the Society of London Art Dealers, and the British Antique Dealers' Association (from which the London and Provincial Antique Dealers' Association chose to abstain), I feel obliged to reply to the letter from Mr Harris in your issue of June 30.

A basic reason for the introduction of the special scheme in 1973 was the acceptance by HM Customs and Excise that it was unfair to subject to the normal rules of VAT articles such as works of art and antiques which over the years went in and out of the country. Such schemes were also introduced into other EEC countries and at the present time negotiations are proceeding to the harmonization of such schemes within the entire Community.

With regard to Mr Harris's points 1 and 2: When an auctioneer is employed as agent in an open market, the tax status of the seller. The fact that auctioneers publicize their sales does not alter this. Do not dealers in any case spend considerable sums in advertising, circularizing clients and staging exhibitions and fairs? Sales by auctioneers are subject to VAT when their principals are taxable persons. In all cases VAT is payable on the sale price, and the auctioneer should be noted that his Working Party includes dealers' organizations all of whom have always accepted this principle. In any event, dealers have always been free to opt for the normal VAT rules and not to make use of the special scheme if they did not wish to do so.

It is not easy to give a reasoned reply to this point as the margins on sales between dealers vary considerably, but in any event Mr Harris appears to concede that the margin system does result in a reduction in price to the ultimate private customer.

While everyone is entitled to his views, particularly on so hotly complicated a subject as VAT, I feel that Mr Harris's slightly surprising epithet "unholy" applied to the respected members of my Working Party indicates a temporary fit of irritation which may well be of short duration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ANTHONY LOUSADA,
Saddlers' Hall,
Gutter Lane,
Cheapside, EC2,
June 30.

A 1957 libel action

From Lady Phillips
Sir, The letter from Mr Parsons (June 28) must surely silence those who seek to cast doubts on the integrity of me like my husband Morgan Phillips, after his death. I cannot understand why you're behind this campaign for it is not only cowardly in the extreme, but causes great distress to just family and many friends.

Yours faithfully,
LADY PHILLIPS,
Hobbs of Lords,
June 29.

efficient. A representative called and after a lengthy discussion left another set of forms, including a request for a time chart, although this visit was followed by a telephone call in which the branch manager was told to fill in the forms "with his tongue in his cheek". In two of our branches we were told that it was impossible to take on any young person, as the number of staff there exactly matched the Shops Act requirements for toilet accommodation and that unless we were able to provide another toilet, we could not take on a young person. I found this incredible but it is fact.

I would be interested to know if other employers who would be prepared to take on young people, to give them job experience and ease the unemployment problem, have encountered similar difficulties. From the reports coming in from my Manpower Services Commission, it is vigorously pursuing the job experience programme. This may be doing them as injustice, and obviously conditions vary over the country as a whole, but it is most discouraging that out of 15 opportunities only in three places have matters been settled satisfactorily.

Yours faithfully,
P. N. G. GILBERT,
General Secretary,
The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge,
Holy Trinity Church,
Marylebone Road, NW1.

From the General Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge
Sir, This Society has 15 retail outlets which would, in our view, be very reasonable places for young people to gain job experience. At 15 have been in touch with their local Manpower Services Commission office but so far only three of the branches have managed to take somebody on. This is not because there is any lack of willingness on our side, but the stories that have come back from my branch managers about the delays, broken appointments and interminable form-filling have been most discouraging.

One branch has written to tell me of the very lengthy forms which were filled in, only to be told that the details given were still not sufficient.

Disputes between councils

From Mrs Janet Todd

Sir, I have followed with interest the letters in your columns on local government reorganization. Oxford must be a prime example of the type of deadlock of which your correspondents complain.

The Oxford City Housing Committee having decided, and general approval, to build a new development of practically 1,000 family (private and council) houses in the city centre, the County Council, with total disregard to the social consequences, announced that it was going to close the only school in the area. Their pretext was that school numbers in other parts of Oxford were falling. Protests by parents, governors, and the City Council were ignored, and the matter is now to be decided on appeal by Mrs Shirley Williams.

Almost simultaneously the County Council passed a proposal to erect a large refuse transfer station opposite the vicarage in the same ward of the city, in the foreground of the view of Oxford from the south. Local objectors and environmentalists, protested (some of them in your columns) and Mr Peter Shore has now agreed to a public enquiry.

Not only does local government become less fair-minded as a result of such wrangles, and lose in popularity, but when central government is called in to settle disputes between two councils the power of both is weakened.

One is sorely tempted to call for a return to the "good old days" of the need is rather to learn to live with each other, hard though we will find it. If we cannot agree at local level, how can we hope to prepare ourselves for an increased role in Europe?

Yours faithfully,
JANET TODD,
The White House,
Headington Quarry,
Oxford.

Endowing historic houses

From Mr Michael Watson
Sir, The Commons report on the Land Fund recommended inter alia that the £18m in the fund should be used to endow historic houses accepted by the National Trust.

As saying that it would cost over £1,000m to endow all houses that have received help from the Historic Buildings Council. If one draws from this the assumption that this capital is privately owned and therefore likely to be dispersed as the current generation dies off, some measure of the size and urgency of the problem of government has been created for itself emerges.

The government's stated policy is that the heritage should be preserved and that the best way of doing so is to leave it to private ownership. The problem of endowment however remains and private capital needed to maintain a house can only be protected from tax if it is placed in an irrevocable maintenance fund which because of English trust law must wind up within 80 years and pass to charity. Not only is it against human nature

Cleveland County, of which I was Leader until May, 1977, is perhaps not a typical county but the problems that would stem from granting independence to Middlesbrough would happen elsewhere. Cleveland County is divided into four districts of which Middlesbrough is not even the largest. That privilege belongs to Stockton, which in all respects is an urban area precisely the same as Middlesbrough.

Also part of the county is Hartlepool, not quite as large as the other two, but formerly a county borough and bitterly resentful over its loss of freedom. If Middlesbrough won this battle, Stockton and Hartlepool would have an overwhelming case for secession. This leaves only the Lanchester district, a collection of small urban areas with a limited amount of countryside. Langbaurgh would have to go the way of the others.

In place of a county very little larger than Bristol providing united services there would be four districts with four directors of social services, four separate highway departments looking after roads which do not end at district boundaries, four separate planning departments quarrelling over strategic planning. The whole concept is a nonsense and it is small comfort that it is unlikely to happen. Cleveland County needs increased powers, not to be broken into smaller parts. Transoost, which Sir Arthur claims for districts is an excellent example. But routes, like roads, are not limited by district boundaries and places of work are similarly not restricted. Hartlepool has a municipal bus undertaking, but to the other districts transport is provided by a joint municipal undertaking and the National Bus Company. The result is near to chaos and Section 203 is quite inadequate. Stronger county powers are imperative, if sense is to be made of our bus services.

Cleveland County is, I repeat, a special case, but the problems I have indicated as the consequence of dismembering it, would follow if others were treated in the same way. There must be another local government reorganization but tinkering with a bad system creates more problems than it solves and for the present there is no alternative to making the system work.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE SUTHERLAND,
Densham Chambers,
71 York Lane,
Stockton-on-Tees,
Teesside.

to give away assets in this way but it also does not make economic sense to commit a support fund on such a short-term basis. It is hardly surprising therefore that no maintenance funds as yet have been set up.

If only this capital was treated in the same way as the other, and he possible to continue with the arrangement, then many owners would be prepared to commit their capital to the maintenance of their houses which in turn would be open to the public. The Land Fund would therefore only be called upon in emergency.

I accept that any tax relief is public expenditure but surely it makes better sense in this instance than confiscation now and much greater disbursements of public expenditure later, or possibly none at all with the consequent dispersal and loss of Britain's heritage.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL WATSON, Chairman,
Taxation Committee,
Historic Houses Association,
Rockingham Castle,
Market Harborough,
Leicestershire.

Economics of divorce

From Mrs Geraldine Evans
Sir, Miss Mary Hayes's happy conceit in her letter on June 26 that "as far as possible the economic cost of marriage breakdown is borne by the husband" is so far from the truth that it deserves notice and for all to be deeply interested.

As Gingerbread, the association for one-parent families, made clear in its evidence to the Royal Commission on Legal Services, in practice the courts prove powerless to enforce their own decisions on maintenance, which are treated with decision by plaintiff and defendant alike. Arrears mount up and legal aid, for which in any case only those in the lowest 20 per cent income bracket qualify, is unobtainable because the courts would be overwhelmed if every wife took her claims for arrears back to the judge and in any case legal aid for matrimonial cases has been cut. If you do not qualify, the chances of getting one's costs are minimal.

Inflation is a further wonderful bonus for the husband. Wives can't afford to go back to court every year as inflation gallops ahead at 8 per cent, 10 per cent, 20 per cent (?) and the sum allotted years before acquires a purely token significance. If all else fails, the husband finds employment abroad or disappears in this country.

Cabinet survivals

From Dr Brian Porter
Sir, Mr Robert Rhodes James, MP, in commemorating (June 21) the present Administration unfavourably with that of Lord Rosebery (in its resolve to survive defeats in the House of Commons), might recollect that an earlier British government with no doubt innumerable defects in the Commons, went on to win the ensuing general election, and secured the confidence of the Sovereign (which there is no evidence to suppose Mr Callaghan's Administration does not enjoy), governed the country wisely and successfully for a further 17 years. I refer of course to the memorable first Administration of the Younger Pitt.

If we are in choice between the Roseberys and the Pitts of the world, I, for one, Sir, am on the side of the Pitts.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN PORTER,
8 Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth.

Wimbledon queues

From Sir R. Wells
Sir, Your Tennis Correspondent may consider Wednesday to have been one of Wimbledon's golden days, but I can assure him that if he had been a spectator without a ticket, intending to wait in the grounds, he would have had a very different view, namely of other equally disillusioned spectators queuing outside and inside the ground in the hope of sometimes getting a glimpse of a match.

Are the organizers right in proudly boasting of ever increasing record attendances when these records have such unfortunate consequences for the ordinary spectator? To future years could they not restrict numbers inside the ground and the same time publicise the likelihood of lengthy queues outside the ground? Yours faithfully,
R. WELLS,
11 Edincombe Road, SW6,
June 28.

David Wood

Reasonable Tory and logical Tory

Reggie Maudling's *Memoirs* from Stogwick and Jackson and an anthology of six years of speeches by Enoch Powell on the broad theme of nationhood, from *Barrow* it has been a rich week for those who spend their days in politics. Here we have two of the most gifted intellects of the generation that came out of the war and set themselves to climb Disraeli's "greasy pole" and two politicians whose careers have ended in a kind of wilderness, thought to be Prime Minister; both, sir, after nearly 30 years of honourable ambition, on the back benches. Both regard themselves as unchanged and changeless Tory radicals; yet it is a very different gospel they preach, so that they embody and consistently express the differences within the Conservative Party that less extraordinary politicians, and younger politicians with all their ambition still to be put to the touch of fortune, feel to articulate.

In his *Memoirs*, *The Art of the Possible*, Lord Butler of Saferton Walden delivered shrewd judgments on the young men, the Brigadier and one-time Professor of Greek back from India, and the barrister who had served in the reformed Conservative research department after 1945. Maudling, especially after returning from luncheon smoking a frog, came clear, gave "the impression of being much more at ease and of not straining himself to the same extent as the others", so that too later years he was not too easy-going, perhaps even too easy-going, as now, his quick and quick mind to the power, easily and quickly and any effort was concealed behind the mask.

But "there was nothing laconic or easy-going about Enoch Powell".

whom Rab considered the most intellectually formidable of the men who passed through the research department, with his intense interest in almost every subject and his strong and pungent views, some of them eccentric—like the proposal for the re-conquest of India with 10 divisions, a hobby-horse that Winston Churchill refused to ride.

It is difficult to find it before, the evidence of last week's two books is that both Maudling and Powell are strict logicians, and we should be merely facile to think that their asymptotic intellectual course indicates some inherent difference between Oxford logic and Cambridge logic. Mr Maudling writes about his belief in the immortality of logic and the immortality of logic, but his to any proposition, although that does not mean formal logic alone is enough. He adds: "In the late 1940s, when starting an office with Enoch Powell, I tried to persuade him that he was too logical, a convert which he could neither accept nor understand. But somehow, or rather as logical in form was in substance illogical and this has always seemed to me impossible." Mr Maudling is rather rational man than logical man.

I recently had a fascinating experience of Mr Powell's logic. We were due to give evidence to a European committee of the House of Lords, and the memoranda we had submitted, as Mr Powell immediately pointed out, followed an identical line of argument until the conclusion was reached, although I much preferred his Enoch Powell style to my own. He preceded me at the witness stand and, with a verbal purr only to be envied, arrived, I thought, at wrong conclusions. Dazzled by his witness I surely was; but not too dazzled to perceive that Mr Powell's logic was an unusual emotional quality. The words are clinically exact and immense care has gone into their choice; but his is above all, I suspect, a logic of feeling that takes control of the logic of ideas. The rare style runs with the heart as well as the mind.

Mr Maudling does not obtrusively show himself a logician, partly because he is less concerned with style and structure but mostly because his logic is a tool, first to find the right questions, and then

to remember that for politicians logic stops short and every question must have a political answer, an answer which may be perfect logic, but which I remember as Enoch Powell has told me more than once, although he does not use it in his book. He describes how with the outbreak of war he wandered out into Finsbury to join a political party before trying to find the local Labour office; he stumbled upon the Conservative office and enrolled there. Many Conservatives who have loved yet doubted him will think that the story explains the difference between him and Mr Powell. If Mr Powell had failed to find a Conservative recruiting sergeant, he would have created one. The weariness of search would not have influenced his thinking.

Let me add an anecdote about Mr Powell's love life to illustrate that his form of logic is not invulnerable. Mr Powell once told me, in Enoch's laughing presence, how on his first appearance at the research department the demobbed Brigadier, in full subjugation, would stride regimenterially through the secretaries' office without a glance to right or left, and without a "Good morning". The secretaries determined to make him acknowledge their presence by questioning the pieces of paper he presented for typing; and so at last Enoch noticed the girl he married. It was not Powell's logic that triumphed, although I doubt whether Mr Powell will ever include the episode in a speech. I am sure, though, that he will not deny, under torture, his debt to his wife, who supported him on the heights and succoured him in the depths.

Nor will Mr Maudling cease counting the blessings of life with Beryl, whom he married young. Her photograph appears on the jacket of his book: a pretty compliment, and deserved. The two logicians who are at odds on most fundamental political questions, except perhaps membership of the European community (where Mr Maudling is ambivalent and Mr Powell tidily hostile), have shared through all their vicissitudes as politicians a loving and secure home life. They have deserved it. But their logic did not win it for them.

Times Profile

Royal College

of Art

Wanted:
design for
living

There is nothing unworldly or uncommercial about the Royal College of Art Fashion Show, held last week, which presents the collections of final-year students. Professional models swirl and strut to a packed audience of buyers, shop owners and talent scouts from the fashion business, as well as parents and staff. Every one of the departing students has a job lined up. A feeling of enthusiasm and energy is everywhere. The same clarity does not extend to the whole of the college, and a growing sense of unease has come to colour the conversation of almost everyone—student, staff or outsider—who has anything to do with it. It combines perplexity at why the only postgraduate college of art in the world seems to be floundering in uncertainty as to what direction it should take, with confusion over its relationship to industry. It is also haunted by an obscure fear that without some sudden injection of

adrenalin it will lose its pre-eminence just at the moment it needs it most.

"It is," said one member of the college council, "an explosive mixture of sad circumstances. It has lost its vitality." This sense of purposelessness is even reflected in the chatty college information sheet. Why, it asks, is there an atmosphere of "glum and cagey competitiveness?"

The RCA is almost impossible to write about, largely because it has a loose and constantly altering identity. It is made up not of one but of many schools—painting, sculpture, industrial design, silversmithing, and jewelry—and many more—situated not in one or even two places, but spread across half a mile of central London in a labyrinth of Georgian basements, odd rooms in new houses, a modern eight-storey block in concrete and glass, and a corner of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

There is a rector, a man with an "almost impossible job," he is not simply to direct but to act as public relations officer and foreign minister for a variety of disciplines. Under him are tutors and lecturers, many of them prominent in their own fields.

Founded as a School of Design in 1837 to "further the direct application of the arts to manufactures," the RCA is still only the size of a small Oxfordshire college. It has 600 students (and probably as many staff and technicians), of which 90 this September will be foreign. The essence of the college is that it is liberal: it is up to the student to say what he wants to do and up to the college to provide him with it. Only one short course, general studies, is obligatory.

Perhaps the only way of giving an impression of its unusualness is to pick out a few details: the vast glass hot-house at the top of the tower block where students draw tropical plants; the medieval style of its degree conferring ceremony called "Conroca-tion" at which students wear specially designed gowns, and trumpets sound; the fact that it has the best student food (and possibly the best canteen food altogether) in London; a studio in Paris where students can spend a term, and a canteen for babies from the age of three months.

Among its students this year there was a Frenchman designing a new egg box, a man who had just served five years in prison for drug peddling, and a pop singer who came to work in clay. "I sometimes think," says the rector, Lord Esher, who leaves at the end of this term after seven years, "that it is the biggest luxury in the country. At other times I think that it is its only hope."

Its first rector, when the college acquired university status in 1967, was Sir Robin Darwin, former Eton art master, and principal of the college since 1948. He was a dictatorial figure, a "visionary tyrant," a man of considerable rather brutal energy, and little tact, who carried a picture in his mind of how things should be, and hacked away at them until they fitted. He was, as might be expected, feared, hated, loved and respected and no one was very surprised when, sensing a new climate of democratic academic life on its way, he stepped down in 1971.

His successor, Lord Esher, architect and former president of the RIBA, could hardly have been more different: a liberal, highly articulate and reasonable man, with a reputation for fairness and considerable sympathy towards students. The trouble was that by the time he arrived, Sir Robin's "imperial reign of prosperity" had turned into a cold climate of economic cutbacks, and that the student troubles his predecessor may



The sculpture school in 1905.

have foreseen were indeed upon him within months of his arrival.

He handled it characteristically, in a conciliatory tone. He spoke the same language as the students, and he was prepared to keep talking long after his more intransigent colleagues grew impatient with their demands for greater participation in college affairs. Granting them representation on committees, however, did no more than postpone a period of extreme student unrest, which was triggered off by the troubling of college fees for overseas students, and culminated in an unusually violent and unpleasant student strike. Throughout, Lord Esher remained open to discussion. During his years as rector circumstances have also conspired to prevent him from pulling off two moves that many of the college staff feel might

have done much to restore its vitality: shuffle the staff and gather the college under one roof.

Before retiring Sir Robin Darwin confirmed the appointment of the dozen or so existing professors, and by the time Lord Esher had taken stock of the college's needs, they were firmly ensclosed. Several are excellent and run competent and creative departments. Others are nearing retirement, or are more interested in their own outside practices, and frankly indifferent to the demands of college life or the future interests of their students. Their replacement, many felt, was vital, but all attempts to shift them were speedily defeated by a lobby as powerful as it was entrenched.

Lord Esher then turned his attention to the college build-

ings. The very fact that the School of Film and Television lies a quarter of a mile away from the Department of Photography is clearly unlikely to do much for an exchange of ideas, but even so that is far less absurd than the fact that the School of Fashion is in Cromwell Road, while that of Textile Design is 15 minutes' walk away in Kensington Gore. Even the layout of the main block, in which schools are split up by floor, seems to act as a huge psychological barrier: few students cross it. One enormous new building, so it was argued, preferably a series of interconnected studios, would force students in, to touch with one another, and where better than in the open wasteland of London docks, thereby bringing new life both to the college and dockland?

Within weeks this idea, too, was quashed by the combined forces of tradition, sloth and the understandable arguments of people like Peter de Francia, Professor of Painting, who reasonably pointed out that no modern building in the world would give its students the kind of immense, roomy, splendid Victorian studios they now occupy at the back of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Perhaps the greatest failure of the RCA in recent years is the whole question of the relationship between the college and industry. Long before Lord Esher's arrival, the professors the staff and the students tried and failed to sort out how and where they actually fit into the industrial process. At present, is a chair industrial design, or is it art? Should the textile school be geared to industry or should students regard their MA course as fine art? There is a genuine ambivalence here, stemming at least partly from a very real fear that once industry dominates, creativity cannot fail to be emasculated.

In 1888 more than three quarters of the 426 students were fine artists, a situation even then felt to be wrong, so that when Queen Victoria gave it a Royal Charter it declared that the college was intended to "advance learning, knowledge and professional competence in the field of fine arts, in the principles of practice of art and design in their relation to industry and commercial processes."

During the 1960s, while the college basked in the reflected glory of the early success of its like David Hockney and Peter Blake, and there was optimism everywhere, it hardly mattered that this relationship had not been fully thought through. But when economic troubles struck in the early 1970s, by which time two thirds of the students were designers, and industry closed its doors to promising new designers just at the moment when manufacturing competition began to build up from Germany and Italy, it mattered a great deal. Designers and industrialists who had all along protested about the sad lack of understanding between the two

became all the more convinced that British industry cannot survive without good design, while the young RCA graduates found no jobs. They took the obvious way out: they went abroad, and to this day many of the most promising graduates are spirited away to highly paid jobs in the French car industry or the German design world.

They were not helped by the fact that both sides at home had drawn up their positions. Put at its simplest there has long been a feeling among generations of British art students that art is pure, industry greedy and corrupting and compromise a sin. Terence Conran, a member of the RCA council, condemns the "aura of geology" throughout the art colleges that has diverted "students into producing gee-jaws for the rich rather than urging them to take an interest in influencing the design of what ordinary men and women can afford to buy."

On the other side, industry adopted the view that art is something that is merely good for the soul, and of no fundamental value to industrial design. The fact that industrial works is what counts; that it should look good as well as be faintly ridiculous. And that a young arts graduate with strong views about "total design" and how design must be part of the first notion of a tap, should be employed at considerable cost, is more ridiculous still. Good taste is something that can safely be left in the hands of the wife of the managing director.

Both these attitudes, Terence Conran argues, have to change. And while it is clear that industry cannot be allowed to shape complete freedom to decide for themselves what is good design, it is equally clear that having done so, young designers must sell themselves. He maintains that British industry, having in the past been hopeless about knowing how to use designers, is now finally prepared—even eager—to accept them, providing the talent is there. This throws the ball back to RCA.

Does it provide students with the spark that is now lacking in many of the schools, so that they stop on their own small private craft approach and life on the dole, and turn instead to seeking jobs in British industry? Sir Robin Darwin solved the problem, in as much as he had one, by bludgeoning the students along. Lord Esher has taken the line of non-interference. The finger of blame points back to the professors, whose "laissez faire attitude" as one tutor put it, "allows for a sometimes marvelous but completely unconvincing atmosphere."

Other lecturers go farther, laying the blame for the torpor and the inward looking attitudes firmly at the door of long serving members of the college who no longer take the trouble to forge links with any of the exciting new design work going on throughout Europe and the United States.

This uncertainty seems to pervade almost the entire college, except for schools like Painting, which are, argues Peter de Francia, reacting well to the period of austerity. "Under Darwin we were geared to produce stars. We're not in a period of stardom now. It's far better to work without the illusion of a Bond Street show just round the corner."

But the doldrums go beyond the lack of contacts. There is a note of blame in the air. Well after industry has blamed the college for being standoffish, and the RCA industry for being unresponsive, students blame professors for not being around enough to teach them, and the rector for being too distant a figure: professors counter this

by blaming students for being lazy, incurious and treating the college like an office. Every one blames everyone else for the fact that there are too few older students, returning with careers from industry: the there are diminishing numbers of genuine eccentrics, batty or highly talented individuals, who enthused whole departments with wild, magical ideas; and that the students' ability to express themselves is extraordinarily poor.

Lord Esher leaves this month. Even his critics say that the college has survived the troubles of the last seven years astonishingly intact, and the arguably has a conciliatory attitude was the only one appropriate to the times. But no something must be done. His place is to be taken by the present rector, Professor Conran, a designer who is much liked and admired, but who is out the Roy Strong people talk of openly as the solution to the RCA's apathy. In an case he has just two years left before retiring. Can they be used to prepare the ground for such a man?

It is just possible that the might be, Terence Conran is only one of the people around the college with strong views about how it should develop even if he admits his proposals are somewhat over-ambitious. He wants to see, not professor whose attentions are constant drawn back to their own professional careers, but full-time professional careers, and those jobs would be to provide "organization and discipline." By attracting more "five projects" in which students actually work on problems sent to by firms (and not simply handing them with a dignified "no"), he would like to "stars" simply for short well defined terms, the RCA could he believes, turn out designer of a calibre that would earn them the places on the board and accounts, alongside lawyer and accountant, that they once so noticeably failed to win. When he says that ideally, might even drive painting and sculpture still further from the design departments so as to be less of a possibility, the design student come to regard themselves as second-class artists, he is pushing the designers' argument to its limits.

Within the RCA itself there are men of the same sort of outspoken energy. Reg Gadeny is to be the new rector, a tall, gaoling thriller with receding hair. He is a restless man, and used to be tutor to general studies, and to stir up the college by pushing for more social activities, by starting a "own college paper, the Informer, and by cajoling and scolding staff into a sense of urgency. By mounting over the college chaplain into holding a Sunday service on the premises, he has persuaded the authorities to keep the building open over the weekend, in what he may be the futile hope that students will be lured back to use the place as it was intended to be used: continuously busy studio. As it is, there is no one to be seen around the place for hours at a time. At 37, Reg Gadeny is one of the youngest members of staff, something of a points to with despair. He was one of those who fought hard to allow students into the very splendid Senior Common Room, a club like some of rooms much appreciated by visiting guests. The move failed: students, staff and technicians all have separate dining rooms.

Both he and Terence Conran are slightly more optimistic than other people I spoke to: they take the attitude that the RCA may be reflecting a wider feeling of torpor and that with the right prompting the atmosphere can be made to change. It has to, they say simply. British industry is lost without good design, and as the only all postgraduate art college, the RCA has an enormous responsibility, not only to its own students, but to all art colleges in the country.

They have a case. They point out that despite competition from the new MA art and design courses in polytechnics, 3,121 people applied to the RCA for the coming year (of whom only 252 got places) and that despite having had to come in greater numbers than before. What this means is that the college can still cream off what it considers to be the best.

They talk about the appointment last year of a Professor of Design Management, Brian Smith, who will boost the conversation with industry, and give students some idea of its demands, and a planned joint course with the Imperial College for Science and Technology for a new breed of co-sineer-designer.

They point to the high standard of work coming out of several of the schools—automotive, for instance, which is winning enormous international prizes, or jewelry—and the fact that a growing number of smaller firms, both British and foreign, are offering RCA graduates interviews. The RCA is still, whatever its problems, the most exciting and sophisticated place a young designer can hope to find.

What worries them about the college is what worries everyone about it: its lack of all sense of direction, or proper thinking about the future. Until this happens, they say, the RCA can only flounder. A sense of purpose can only really come now by appointing a reforming, crusading, preferably young rector, a "hot potato" with enough determination and a thick enough skin to bulldoze through the sleepy departments and force a style on to the college. He is to create a feeling of confidence everywhere that art and design actually matter. It is whether or not such a man can be found, and if found, squeezed through an elaborate selection process that seems calculated to thwart all such initiative, that worries them.

Caroline Moorehead

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The TES Goes To Work

The Times Educational Supplement provides on its 'School to Work' page each week, specialist news coverage of the developing and controversial relationship between education and industry and the transition from school to work.

Industry and education need to know about each other. They also need to keep tabs on the rapidly growing activities of the agencies and organizations, public and voluntary, that deal with young people.

The 'School to Work' page supplements the attention being paid throughout the paper to the needs and interest of industrial trainers, careers specialists, youth workers and all those concerned with equipping the young for a full adult role.

The Times Educational Supplement's coverage of education has always been broad, and it has regarded industrial training and youth affairs as part of its field. In the past two years the growing national and professional concern has been reflected in the increased space and prominence given throughout the paper to these matters. The most important developments and initiatives by central government and others, such as the new national programme for school leavers, are often disclosed or foreshadowed in the TES before you can learn about them from any other source. TES—the weekly for news about education at all levels—including vocational training.

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THE FINANCIAL TIMES

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Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 26. Dealings End, July 7. Contango Day, July 10. Settlement Day, July 18

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Stock	Price	Change	Volume	Capitalization	Price	Change	Volume	Capitalization	Price	Change	Volume	Capitalization	Price	Change	Volume	Capitalization
BRITISH FUNDS																
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN																
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
LOCAL AUTHORITIES																
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
FOREIGN STOCKS																
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
BANKS AND DISCOUNTS																
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
BREWERS AND DISTILLERS																
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
SHIPPING																
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
MINES																
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
MISCELLANEOUS																
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000
3000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000	100.00	0.00	1000	100000000

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Index rose 20.07% from 1000 on June 26 to 1200.7 on July 3.

The Times Industrial Index rose 1.1% from 1000 on June 26 to 1011.1 on July 3.

The Times Financial Index rose 0.5% from 1000 on June 26 to 1005.5 on July 3.

The Times All-Share Index rose 1.6% from 1000 on June 26 to 1016.6 on July 3.

The Times Share Index is a composite of the prices of 1000 shares of the 1000 largest companies in the United Kingdom.

The Times Industrial Index is a composite of the prices of 1000 shares of the 1000 largest industrial companies in the United Kingdom.

The Times Financial Index is a composite of the prices of 1000 shares of the 1000 largest financial companies in the United Kingdom.

The Times All-Share Index is a composite of the prices of 1000 shares of the 1000 largest companies in the United Kingdom.

The Times Share Index is a composite of the prices of 1000 shares of the 1000 largest companies in the United Kingdom.

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Productivity
problems for
Leyland, page 20

EEC pressed to curb Eastern block imports of electric motors

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

Manufacturers of electric motors throughout the European Community have agreed on a joint approach to the Commission for urgent action to halt a flood of low-priced products arriving from Eastern block countries.

CEC, Crompton Parkinson, and Leyland Motors are supporting the preparation of a detailed anti-dumping case.

A powerful team of executives is being assembled to ensure that the Commission hears directly from manufacturers as well as their representative organizations. These include the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association and Coniel (the co-ordinating committee for Common Market Association of Rotating Electrical Machines).

Detailed documents are being prepared for a meeting "at the highest level" with the Commission, to leave it in no doubt as to the industries' concern at the effect on their business of imports from Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and other Eastern block countries.

The papers are said to provide proof of serious injury to Community industry and orderly trading. Problems centre on the supply of cheap but good-quality standard motors in the 100-200 horsepower range which are easily substituted for British and other European products in a variety of equipment from machine tools to ventilating machinery.

British manufacturers are pressing for swift action because

the wave of imports has disrupted all European markets, and Community competitors are turning towards the United Kingdom market to ease the pressure on order books.

The situation has been discussed with the National Economic Development Office under the Government's industrial strategy. A decline in exports to Community customers because of the market disruption now gaining pace, means that United Kingdom manufacturers are highly vulnerable.

Action now would help avert the kind of situation that has developed in other countries, with lost jobs and factory closures. Over half the internal Community market for electric motors in the 100-200 hp range has been lost to Eastern block producers. The Netherlands has 30 per cent penetration and France and Italy between 25 and 30 per cent. Denmark and Germany have also been hit.

Preliminary consultations among producers resulted in a unanimous view that joint Community action was essential, and the delegation of senior executives should be assembled to persuade the Commission to take action to restrain imports. The talks will be led by M. Chavezes, chairman of Leroy-Somer, a French company, supported by a number of British executives and their counterparts in other companies.

The BEAMA organization says collective action is seen as the best way to draw attention to the situation. A detailed anti-dumping case will be presented in the near future, backed by statistical and other evidence.

Move for oil price rise despite Opec pledge

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

An effective oil price rise is all possible this year despite the decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at its Geneva meeting to continue the freeze until next year.

The possibility exists on the home of a meeting in London beginning on July 14 of a committee of experts, chaired by Sheikh Ali Khalifa Sabah, the Kuwaiti Oil Minister, to consider the possibility of compensating for the price rise in the dollar which is set up to appease the militant members of the group who are pushing for an immediate price rise, and it is being clear that some members would like to see the price adjusted for the technical fluctuations in the market.

The next official half-yearly meeting in December, while Sheikh Khalifa is understood to prefer waiting until December before making any changes, it would be possible for a "technical adjustment" to be made by getting the dollar against a set of currencies without affecting the Geneva decision to continue the freeze.

Mr. Mohammedi, Iranian Finance Minister, pointed out, an indexing mechanism could result in prices as well as rises, but in the

short term there would certainly be a price rise. Whether it would be worth the fuss of recalling the Opec conference, however, is for Sheikh Khalifa to decide. An adjustment soon would not necessarily be opposed by the more moderate Opec leaders. In the event of a sharp price rise during 1979, which the current start of the oil market might not support.

Increasing production from the North Sea and Alaska has resulted in lower demand for Opec crude, making it easy for the Saudi Arabians to alter the balance of production to 35 per cent of heavy oils. New York: A fall of 868,000 barrels a day in Opec's crude oil production to 28.4 million in May wiped out nearly all the gains since January's two-year low.

The January-May average was 28.5 million barrels a day, down 2.8 million. The Middle East accounted for all of the drop.

Output was up slightly outside the Middle East, with relatively small gains for Indonesia, Nigeria and Libya. AP-Dow Jones.

Tehran: International oil companies which export Iranian crude resumed talks here at the weekend aimed at a new long term agreement with the state-owned National Iranian Oil Company.

It would replace the present agreement with the consortium of 14 British, Dutch, French and American oil companies made before the big 1973 price rises. —Reuters.

Bleaker times predicted for Britain's inflation, unemployment and balance of trade

Consumer boom forecast to end in mid-1979

By Melvyn Westlake

Next year the consumer boom, now under way in Britain, will be cut short as the outlook darkens once again for inflation, unemployment and the trade balance. At the same time, there will be precious little scope for the Government to introduce a spring package of stimulatory measures, according to two new forecasts of the British economy published this morning.

Both the London Business School, in its latest Economic Outlook, and Phillips and Drew, stockbrokers, now believe that the increase in economic activity this year will prove bigger than previously seemed likely, but expect decidedly less buoyant conditions in 1979.

The London Business School, which represents a monetarist view of the economy, believes the Chancellor has laid the ground for a "classic" slow-down in expenditure, whose effect will be felt most acutely in mid-1979. This has been brought about both by the high growth in the money supply over recent months and the steps that have since been taken to slow down this monetary growth.

Thus, in the view of Mr Terry Burns

and Dr Alan Budd, London Business School's forecasters, spending in the economy will next year be caught between rising inflation, caused by the earlier monetary growth, and the squeeze on credit.

The result is that the Government has created a two-year cycle of expansion and contraction, and is thereby introducing a dangerous degree of instability into its policy. In evidence, the two economists point to the expansionary phase that developed in the first nine months of 1976 as the money supply expanded quite sharply, the subsequent contraction in late 1976 and early 1977, and the renewed expansion that then followed.

A further contraction is now predicted, providing a clear outline of a two-year "stop-go" cycle, like those of the 1950s and 1960s, were much closer in four or five years.

One of the chief reasons for the new truncated cycle is held to be the failure of the authorities to harmonize monetary and fiscal policy. Official policy has attempted to combine expansionary fiscal policy with tight monetary policy in the hope of simultaneously

pushing up output and controlling inflation.

Moreover, there is still a basic confusion between anti-inflationary policy and the desire to maintain a competitive exchange, according to the London Business School analysis. The desire of the Treasury to hold down the exchange rate, and thereby make exports competitive in world markets has resulted in a run on the currency and a large demand for bank lending.

In the authors' view, an improvement to inflation and the balance of payments should not be the signal for renewed fiscal expansion.

The London Business School predicts the growth this year will be 2.4 per cent at 1970 prices, or 3 per cent at 1975 prices. The difference between these two estimates arises from changes in the valuation of the North Sea oil contribution to the economy. The 1975 measure will be used in official statistics from the autumn.

Output next year is forecast at 2.5 per cent (1975 prices) or 1.8 per cent (1970 prices). In the years 1980 and 1981 output rises and falls again. But consumer expenditure, which is projected to reach 4.5 per cent this year

(at 1970 prices), drops to 2.5 per cent next year and remains depressed in the subsequent two years.

Consumer prices are expected to rise 8.8 per cent this year with inflation remaining in double figures to later years.

Phillips and Drew, which provides the second set of forecasts published this morning, also sees unemployment rising in 1979, with inflation reaching 11.3 per cent that year, compared with 8.1 per cent this year. Output is predicted to grow at 2 per cent in 1979, against 2.8 per cent this year, and consumer spending by only 2 per cent, compared with a rise of 5.5 per cent this year.

Policies vindicated: A separate article in the Economic Outlook concludes that the policies advocated by The Times in 1976—of deep cuts in the Budget deficit and stringent monetary guidelines—have been justified by events. Fears then expressed by many economists that such action would cause unemployment to soar and living standards to decline sharply, are shown to have been considerably overstated, if not totally mistaken, the article says.

Leading article, page 15

CBI sees further profits decline if pay growth unchecked

By Our Industrial Staff

Industrial leaders now fear that unless there is a "very marked fall" in the rate of pay increases, the real profitability of industry and commerce in 1979 is unlikely even to match last year's poor level.

In its economic situation report, published today, the Confederation of British Industry issues a warning that if profits fail to rise, cash flow and in consequence industrial confidence will remain at a low ebb.

"This would quickly serve to worsen the outlook for output, investment and employment."

The CBI's economic situation committee and its chairman, Sir Raymond Penck, a deputy chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, say profitability is one of the most worrying elements of domestic economic developments.

There has been a gradual improvement in the rate of return averaged above 10 per cent in the 1960s but, excluding North Sea profits, it is estimated that this measure of profitability improved

only slightly (from 3.5 to 4 per cent) between 1976 and 1977.

But the latest official figures indicate that even this feeble improvement has been halted, and our forecasts suggest that real profitability will in fact fall back again during the year to below 4 per cent.

This, the CBI says, reflects rising costs, the additional surcharge on employers' National Insurance contributions and weak international demand. There is continuing concern about the level of pay settlements although special

factors such as backdated payments may have boosted the April earnings figures.

The CBI feels that the outcome of Phase Three may be below 15 per cent in the economy as a whole but this is still well over 10 per cent higher than the corresponding increase in output per head.

The CBI's monthly trade inquiry for June suggests that total orders in industry may have improved very slightly while remaining below normal for four out of 10 companies.

Chartered technician status urged

By Our Commercial Editor

Statutory registration of professional engineers should be run by an independent body with two standards of qualification so as to bring in the best of both worlds as well as those who are chartered.

This was advocated yesterday by the Engineers' and Managers' Association (EMA), the TUC-affiliated union, which has been pursuing an aggressive recruiting campaign among professional engineers.

In its evidence to the Finlayson inquiry into the profession, the EMA suggests that the status of the chartered engineer ought to be more readily achievable by technicians. At present, the EMA points out, this seems "very difficult for all, but the lucky or tenacious few".

Subject to monitoring by the registration body, chartered status ought to be available to technicians, engineers, who demonstrated higher-grade capability by completing an approved period of appropriate work at that level.

The association calls for progressive raising of standards for registered engineers, but points out that in other industrialized countries professional engineers are relatively better paid and can expect better careers, including careers in management.

This suggests that British industry fails to employ engineers in the same breadth and depth as other industrialized countries. If that was true it represented one of the major weaknesses of British industry, the EMA says.

The association also urges that the emphasis of engineering degree courses should be directed more to acquiring practical experience than is at present the case. But it does not support a widespread introduction of licensing engineers for particular varieties of work.



Small businesses' voice: Mr David Mitchell, Conservative MP for Basingstoke (left), and Mr Christian Schwarz-Schilling, West German MP and president of the Christian Democrats' Mittelstands Union, at the formation in London last week of the European Medium and Small Business Union, which will give British small businesses a voice in Europe.

The new body links the Tory party's Small Business Bureau with parallel organizations in Europe. The link was forged at a conference organized by the bureau and it

is intended that the union will act as a pressure group aimed directly at the first elections to the European Parliament.

Founders claim that the union's significance lies in the greater recognition given in Europe to the importance of the entrepreneur.

Mr Mitchell, who is chairman of the SBB, said: "We hope to contribute from our experience in developing a small business team of MPs at Westminster and go on to establish a similar group in the European Parliament after direct elections next year."

Customagic's defence document reveals that it has taken independent advice from Gilbert Elliot, a firm of stockbrokers specializing in fixed interest stocks, on the value of Mooloya's offer. Elliot has given the opinion that the 12 per cent partly convertible unsecured loan stock 1986-88 being offered by Mooloya is worth 17p at a Mooloya share price of 69p, and not 20p as Mooloya's brokers, Schavercin, had advised.

Mr B. Hersh, a partner in Schavercin, also controls 25.4 per cent of Mooloya.

Customagic is recommending rejection of the offer, and regards the Takeover Panel reference as a precedent.

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MANAGEMENT

Leyland's incentive to change again

BL Cars, the newly formed Leyland's car operations, has just reopened talks with the unions for the introduction of a productivity incentive scheme. Mr. Michael Edwards, the group chairman, has described it as "crucial to the survival of the company".

But neither side is prepared to take steps on a successful outcome. Indeed, one trade union leader has said that the talks are "probably the most difficult" and "delicately balanced" negotiations to take place in British Leyland since "measured day work replaced piece-work several years ago."

The former management team sought a long and costly battle to get rid of piece-work in the interests of productivity. Piece-work, based on bonus payments for output above a negotiated norm, had been refined and manipulated so effectively by shop stewards that it had become almost impossible to make changes in production methods or even to introduce minor modifications without risking costly confrontation. More often than not it ended in a strike.

"More could be won by the pencil than by the effort on the shop floor," was how one executive put it.

The switch to less controversial measured day work was achieved only at great expense: it had to be bought out. But for the then chairman, Lord Stokes, it was apparently worth the extra strain placed on an already overstretched budget.

The intervening years have provided more and more evidence that the switch has not produced the desired results. Last year was the worst on record for production losses. The company lost 3.7 million man hours due to internal strikes and these led to 11 million man hours of production losses through other workers being laid off.

Management has consistently refused to publish productivity figures showing the position before and after the introduction of measured day work. But the unions claim that their forebodings about the removal of incentive payments have proved accurate and that productivity has fallen to an all-time low. They urge the reintroduction of some form of bonus payments based on output to "top up" basic wages.

Last autumn, before Mr. Edwards arrived—talks about this got under way. Because they were part of wide ranging talks about a package of pay

and negotiating reforms they made little progress and were overtaken by the Edwards "revolution". Finally, in March this year, an incentive scheme was put in a ballot of BL Cars' 100,000 manual workers. They rejected it by a majority of two to one.

Many reasons were advanced at the time for this setback—not enough money and not sufficient attention to individual performance, for instance. But the real reason now accepted by both sides is that it was too complicated and that even the company experts who had drawn it up had difficulty in explaining it.

Since then the need for another attempt has been underlined by a report produced by a subcommittee of the company's participation machinery. Comprising an equal number of management and union representatives it investigated levels of productivity throughout BL Cars.

No one was surprised when its findings proved to be in line with the now famous 1975 report of the Government's "Think Tank" (the Central Policy Review Staff). Both sides agreed that the introduction of some form of incentive payment for increased output was urgently needed. As a result Mr Bill

McLaren, BL Cars industrial relations chief, and his staff are trying to modify the rejected scheme to make it simpler and at the same time able to meet some of the union's criticisms.

They believe that a 15 per cent improvement in productivity is well within reach if the shop stewards are at all co-operative. But the big problem they face is that when all the talking is done they are asking workers to produce 819,000 cars in order to reach the 27 per cent market share that Mr Edwards has set for 1978—and to achieve this in fewer "clocked" working hours.

That means a cut in the present labour force and a reduction in overtime working.

These are both controversial moves. The shop stewards counter that the increases sought should be accompanied by massive replacement of outdated machinery, some of it more than 50 years old and most of it over 10.

But their solution cannot be achieved in the short term. So widespread is the problem of British Leyland's outdated plant that even if the Government provide the money it will take years to replace. Mr Edwards' need is for an immediate improvement.

Clifford Webb

ICI's contribution to the Hyde debate

Most of the larger companies which have published annual reports in 1978 have followed the Hyde guidelines. The Accounting Standards Committee's interim recommendations on inflation accounting and have included supplementary profit and loss accounts drawn up on current cost accounting principles. The most interesting of these was the one published by ICI.

Their CCA profit and loss account for 1977, which is illustrated in summary form in the table, included adjustments for depreciation and stocks. However, instead of a Hyde gearing adjustment they showed a three-part monetary adjustment covering: (a) the inflationary increase in trade debtors less creditors; (b) the proposed concept of a gearing adjustment arising from an article in *The Times* by Wynne Godley and Francis Cripps, published on October 1, 1975. In that article the authors suggested that the best definition of the profit available to the ordinary shareholders of a company was the amount which could theoretically be distributed to them after maintaining the volume of the assets and the gearing of the balance sheet. It follows from this definition that the geared proportion of all revaluation surpluses should be shown as available for appropriation by the ordinary shareholders.

In an article in *The Times* on February 23, 1976, I suggested a modification of the Godley-Cripps system. I argued that a two-stage presentation of profits was desirable since there was a vital difference between adjustments for trading assets and liabilities, which would be backed by a semi-automatic inflow or outflow of cash as prices rose, and adjustments for borrowed money, which could only be distributed if the lenders were prepared to lend more.

My suggested method involved an index-based adjustment for trade debtors less creditors, followed by a Godley-Cripps gearing adjustment for the net borrowing. This meant that I was modifying the earlier definition of CCA profit to provide for the maintenance of the volume of fixed and working capital, rather than merely the physical assets.

In a paper published by Phillips & Drew in December, 1976, attention was drawn to the complications which exist where some of the company's assets and liabilities are expressed in foreign currencies. It was shown that the concept of maintained gearing implied that the profits attributable to the ordinary shareholders would include the geared proportion of exchange gains or losses on overseas assets, less the whole of any translation losses (plus any gains) on foreign currency borrowings.



Martin Gibbs: support for ICI's inflation accounting.

have been deducted from the gearing gain.

The method of adjusting for monetary assets and liabilities followed by ICI, and indeed the whole concept of a gearing adjustment, arises from an article in *The Times* by Wynne Godley and Francis Cripps, published on October 1, 1975. In that article the authors suggested that the best definition of the profit available to the ordinary shareholders of a company was the amount which could theoretically be distributed to them after maintaining the volume of the assets and the gearing of the balance sheet. It follows from this definition that the geared proportion of all revaluation surpluses should be shown as available for appropriation by the ordinary shareholders.

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In a paper published by Phillips & Drew in December,

ICI's Profit and Loss Account for 1977		
	Conventional (£m)	CCA (£m)
Conventional pre-tax (a)	483	483
Depreciation adjustment	182	
Stock adjustment	57	
Trade debtors less creditors adjustment	12	
Exchange loss on net current assets (b)	(29)	222
Pre-tax profits	483	261
Tax less grants	202	142(c)
Post-tax profits	281	119
Gearing adjustment	59	
Exchange gain on net borrowing	27	86
Applicable to minorities	26	15
Available for appropriation (d)	255	190
Dividends	93	93
Retentions	162	97
(a) After deduction of historic cost (HC) depreciation of £221m and interest payable of £107m.		
(b) Charged in HC profit and loss account but treated as a revaluation loss in the CCA statement.		
(c) Excluding deferred tax.		
(d) Ignoring extraordinary items.		

Norcross Limited

Results for the financial year to 31st March 1978

"A continuing strength is exports from the UK..." J.V. Sheffield Chairman

	1978 £'000	1977 £'000
Group sales up 13% (Including share of associate companies' sales)	196,543	173,978

United Kingdom sales up 6.0%	126,280	119,156
Exports from the UK up 67.7%	27,631	16,475
Overseas companies sales up 23.7%	25,790	20,849

	£'000	£'000
Pre-tax surplus up 20%	14,512	12,085

	Per Share	Per Share
Earnings per Ordinary shareholder	14.70p	13.93p
Shareholders Ordinary dividend	4.42p	3.96p

The Annual General Meeting will be held on 24th July 1978. Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Company Secretary, Norcross Limited, Reading Bridge House, Reading, Berks RG1 8PP.



Hazards of the employee report

A middle-aged woman has been processing invoices in a factory for five years. One day an unexpected employee report is delivered to her stating that her company has made £30m profit. In these five years she has never seen the rest of the factory, she was not sure what the company made and £30m was not an amount of money she could understand.

That is the kind of unprepared, money ground on which employee reports can fall. It is a disconcerting anecdote from *Employees and the Employee Report*—a research paper by Roger Hussey of the St Edmund Hall Industrial Relations Research Unit, Oxford.

The picture that emerges is one of employee reports prepared haphazardly and ranging in content from the incoherent to the patently false. Mr Hussey has studied 20 large companies, the findings from five of which are included in this interim statement. Usefully he splits the reports into six categories: light shareholder with an emphasis on figures; heavy shareholder which is similar to the full report and accounts; night newspaper with a popular newspaper format; heavy newspaper with bar charts and columns of print; cartoon with the emphasis on simplicity using matchstick men and barrels of beer; and throw-aways which can be either financial statements or selling crates like "Let's pull together" or "The end is nigh".

A survey of the type most likely to be read showed 38 per cent for heavy shareholder, 30 per cent from cartoon and so on down to just 2 per cent for light newspaper. Significantly the cartoon type inspired the most adverse reactions.

But Mr Hussey takes it as an encouraging sign that 76 per cent of respondents claimed to have read all or most of the reports. There is an obvious clash in interests that emerges from the study. Overwhelmingly employees are most interested in learning specifically how they relate to the figures. They want to know the profitability of individual products and factories—the sort of thing that appears in management accounts, which are precisely the details management top of the list of what they would least like to disclose.

Mr Hussey's conclusion is that reporting to employees consists of three equally important stages: preparation which should involve the employees, writing and distribution. More broadly the process should be seen as communication, not as the production of a monologue or corporate achievement.

Bryan Appleyard

Insurance in the EEC: a conflict of views

From the Chairman of The British Brokers' Association. Sir, The views expressed by Mr W. C. Harris (June 28) concerning insurance facilities in the European Economic Community show total disregard of Rome.

The treaty is fundamental and requires the removal of distortions to competition and restrictions on the freedom to establish and provide services throughout the Community. The Community is founded on such essentials.

Both the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretary for Trade should be praised for consistently pursuing the statement of these basic freedoms within Europe. Buyers of insurance in their turn will justifiably expect competitive response from European insurers which can only be achieved by a liberalized insurance market.

To state (as does Mr Harris) that "a self-inflicted amputation by sectional United Kingdom insurance interests" is being followed is a disservice to all those in the Community community who are working collectively to bring into practice the freedoms which Mr Harris appears neither to understand nor to find necessary.

As Mr Harris must be aware, his views are in conflict with the views of the British Insurers' European Committee and the United Kingdom Insurance Brokers' European Committee, the two representative bodies working in Europe on behalf of the British insurance industry.

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS PERKINS

The British Insurance Brokers' Association,

Fountain House,

130 Finchbury Street,

London EC3M 5DJ.

From Mr. A. P. Benson

Sir, Your insurance correspondence (June 28) reports the outgoing chairman of the British Insurance Association as saying that the seeking of insurance cover overseas by several industrial companies was the "normal interplay of an international market".

I very much hope that this statement was intended for the consumption of a relatively

uninformed public, and that it did not represent the true feelings of leading members of the BIA. At the present time there is certainly considerable capacity in world markets, but in imply that competition on cost solely determined with whom insurance business is placed is completely wrong.

One of the fundamental problems in the tariff insurance market at the present time is the inability of unwillingness of tariff insurers to provide the forms of cover which major industry perfectly reasonably wants, quite regardless of the secondary problem of the correct pricing of cover. At a recent major international insurance conference in this country the London market was referred to as the "geriatric ward" of the insurance world, and though this may have been an overstatement it would be foolish for leading insurers companies here to disregard the clear discount which is being offered to many large buyers of insurance.

Incidentally, it has been reported that not one chief executive of a British insurance company attended the conference referred to above: if this report is correct, it is not surprising that the "normal interplay of an international market" is likely to deprive British insurers of valuable business in an ever-increasing rate.

There is no little irony in the fact that in the same issue of your newspaper you print a letter from Mr W. C. Harris in connection with the freedom of insurance services within the EEC which can only be interpreted as a plea on behalf of protectionism for the British insurance industry. The major tariff insurance companies lost the ability to react to competition by excluding the customer with the product that he wants to buy—or does that historic Monopolies Commission report on the supply of fire insurance need to be re-examined by Government for the ultimate good of the insurance industry itself?

Yours faithfully,
A. P. BENSON,
28 Langdene Road,
Hastlemere,
Surrey.

Employee representatives on boards

From Mr B. Cassidy
Sir, I don't mind my ideas being attacked, but I prefer them to be attacked constructively. The Director of "Aims for Freedom and Enterprise" (June 29) accuses me of reflecting "the wild and woolly sections of Conservative opinion" in advocating the two-tier board with employee representation upon it.

He is oddly dismissive of the European experience of two-tier boards and employee representation thereon. While not falling into the trap of ascribing the success of French and German industry to the two-

tier boards and their statutory requirements for employee participation, I would at least go so far as to say that there must be something in the idea.

Mr Ivens falls into the trap of assuming that those who advocate employee representation on the board must also be advocating trade union representation. Certainly this is the implication of the Government's White Paper on industrial democracy. It need not necessarily be so, however. Any steps towards the representation of employees on company boards in Britain must ensure that the employee

School fees and taxation

From Mr R. I. Sperr
Sir, I, like Mr Skinner (June 27), was astonished to read your article of June 15 ("Tax clampdown on some school fee schemes"). As a professional adviser, I regret any attempt to change tax rules without benefit of legislation. Unfortunately, Mr Skinner is ill-informed as to the nature of many of the scholarship programmes which are now to be subject to tax.

It has been accepted for many years that an allowance provided to an employee, whether a civil or a serviceman, by his employer, is taxable benefit. The programmes which have been attacked involve, however, children of employees who have completed for a limited number of company-sponsored scholarships, helping an education board. This is in direct contradiction to the words of Section 375 of the Taxes Act that scholarship income shall not be subject to tax.

Further, to help assuage Mr Skinner, it should be noted that the article on June 15 involved a misinterpretation of the Inland Revenue press release: schemes open to all employees will not escape tax liability but rather only schemes open to the public at large (including children of servicemen) will not be taxed.

The serviceman is clearly underpaid, but there is no discrimination with regard to these programmes. If the Ministry of Defence had invited a competitive scholarship programme instead of offering a schooling allowance to all (which many private employers do not offer), the award would not have been taxable. We can only hope that the Revenue, which had been accepting that scholarships were not taxable, will again change its view, or have its view changed for it.

Yours faithfully,

R. A. SPERR,

Harris Graham & Partners,

30 Queen Anne's Gate,

Westminster,

London SW1H 9AW.

June 27.



"Progressive development of broader base continues in a difficult year"

reports Tunnel Holdings Chairman J. D. Birkin on the year ended 26th March 1978

Salient points from the Report & Accounts:

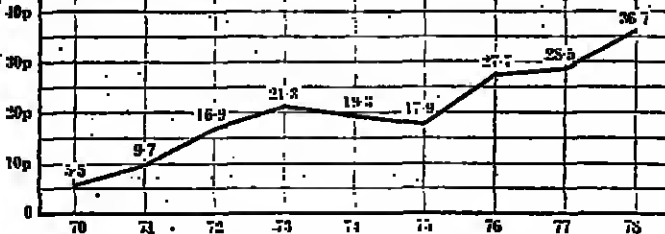
- Cement operations showed an improvement in a year of continued difficulty. Conversion to coal firing at Pitsope being actively pursued following very costly gas price increases. Large grinding mill to be installed at Padeswood to meet expected increase in demand in North Wales.
- Real progress here and abroad in development of Stables organisation including the establishment of a joint operation in the U.S.A. with R.T.Z. Overseas Holdings Ltd.
- Stables Ltd.'s Thurrock Waste Management plant now operational and to be officially opened by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales on 7th July.
- Crossford Pollution Services Ltd., which owns the rights to royalties from the operations of the Sealosafe process in the U.K., was acquired in April 1978 at a net cost of £720,000.
- Liquidity at high level with an increase of £6½ million to almost £16 million. The reserves available will help to service the requirements of the cement operation, to support further Stables developments, and to fund any reasonably sized and sensibly related project.
- Maximum permitted dividend recommended, 3.3 times covered, totalling 10.9723p per unit for the year, leaving £4,959 million retained.

	1978	1977
Group Turnover	£59,122,000	£52,991,000
Profit before taxation	£6,516,000	£6,479,000
Profit after taxation	£4,384,000	£3,584,000
Earnings per share (before extraordinary items)	36.7p	28.5p
Earnings per share (after extraordinary items)	53.5p	30.8p
Dividend per share	10.9723p	9.8889p
Profit retained	£4,959,000	£2,471,000

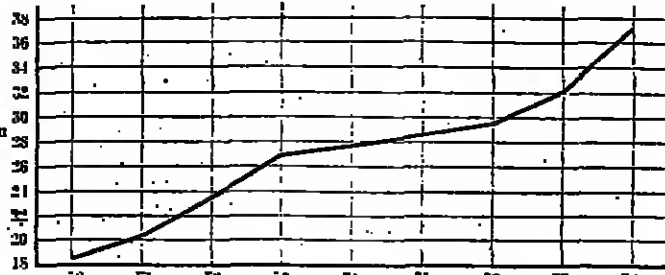
The 97th Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held in London on 27th July 1978.

Copies of the 1978 Report & Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Tunnel Holdings Ltd., 16 Old Queen Street, London SW1H 9HT.

Earnings per share—excluding extraordinary items



Shareholders Funds—Capital base unchanged in this period



"1978/79 looks to be the year when the UK Construction industry decline over recent years is finally halted. However, a combination of continued uncertainty in the political arena, together with the gas price situation and consequent coal firing changeover, although only affecting one of our works, make cement prospects in the current year somewhat difficult to forecast."

All other major sections should continue to progress, although it is unlikely 1978/79 will receive any direct benefit from the Stables operations. Nevertheless, we are confident that their activities in the U.K., U.S.A., and other parts of the world will in due course become a material contributor to the success of the Group. Therefore, looking beyond the current year a combination of a rationalised and efficient cement activity operating in an improving trading environment linked to the spread and development of growth activities, both as to type and geography, should permit Tunnel Holdings to enjoy consistent and significant progress."

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The argument for staying liquid

So far at least 1978 is proving a year when it has been absolutely right to hold a fair proportion of an investment portfolio in the form of cash or near-cash instruments. The capital value of longer-term interest investments have generally declined by upwards of 10 per cent, but cash investments have attracted a steadily rising income as short-term interest rates have moved progressively higher.

While their greater financial muscle affords institutional investors rather more scope to maximize returns in a number of areas, notably of course in the money markets, even the small investor can now

The question now, however, is how long it will be wise to remain in cash. Given the present background of economic and political uncertainty, there is a strong temptation to stay fairly liquid so long as the income penalty for staying out of longer-term investments remains relatively small and the rate of return on cash remains both real and, in all probability, above the average yield on one's portfolio as a whole.

That said, the lesson of the past few years is that interest rates do not remain static for long. Although initial hopes that the June package would leave scope for a reasonable fall in short-term interest rates over the rest of the summer have now faded, the mood of financial markets remains cautiously bullish for interest rates over the medium-term.

The nub of the argument is quite simply that the June measures will cut back the real growth in the money supply very sharply over the next few months, ensuring that the present growth phase in the economy proves no more than a one year wonder.

The opposition case is that interest rates are going to rise further before they start to fall, or at least to fall significantly. Regardless of the corset, it is argued, the upturn in the economy has gathered enough momentum to ensure a surge in the demand for credit and continued firmness in the cost of money. Beyond that, the consumer boom, together with the relatively unfavourable outlook by international standards for earnings and inflation, will finally undermine sterling by the end of the year. The response to this, at least initially, is argued, will be the traditional reflex response of sharply higher interest rates.

Meanwhile, as I suggested last week, the reaction of foreign exchange markets to the Bonn summit may at least offer some guidance as to whether American interest rates are expected to rise modestly or rather more steeply over the coming months.

INTEREST RATES

	Dec 30	April 11	June 30
1 week interbank	7	5 1/2	9 1/2
1 month interbank	8 1/2	6 1/2	9 1/2
3 month interbank	6 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2
6 month interbank	6 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2
1 year interbank	7 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2
High yielding short gilts	9.8	10.4	11.8
High yielding long gilts	11.3	12.3	13.0

find a real rate of return in areas such as National Savings Investment Accounts and, more particularly since the latest rise in interest rates, the building societies.

Not that this yet adds up to a perfect world. The rate of return remains real only at the pre-tax level. It is, for instance, more than a decade now since the building societies' investment rate net of tax stood at a higher level than the prevailing rate of inflation. But for institutions, recent changes in the interest rate yield curve, as the accompanying table shows, have made cash holding a much more viable investment strategy.

Profit and the electronics boom

This week, hard on the heels of the NEB's decision to inject £50m into the semiconductor industry, Britain's two biggest electrical concerns, GEC and Thorn, will shed some light on how the rapid changes taking place in the electronics world translate through into profits.

Both companies will be reporting their results, and while electronics is out of dominant importance to either, it accounts for around 40 per cent of sales in each case, counting television rental. GEC is expected to show steady continuing growth, perhaps of the order of 15 per cent, while Thorn may be lucky to do much more than mark time, and the contrast in profit performance, although by no means solely determined by electronics developments, is indicative of the sort of trends that investors may be able to expect from the different sectors of the industry that these two companies typify.

Investors will already be aware that fast expanding industries do not necessarily equate to fast expanding corporate profits. But in the electronics industry, perhaps the most rapidly changing and fastest growing of all, it is at last becoming possible to establish some guidelines as to how growth might translate into profit.

The key, according to a new survey from stockbroker W. Greenwell, lies in value added. The problems of earning satisfactory profits will be at their most severe in those sections of the industry where technological development, by simplifying and cutting down production procedures, sets into the value that a manufacturer can add in assembling a product.

The two classic cases of progress saving value added are watch and television making. The arrival of the digital watch, centred on a semi-conductor chip has suddenly made many of the skills of the traditional watchmaker irrelevant. Likewise, in television manufacture, the concentration of a growing number of discrete functions on a single chip has cut down the number of components, effectively transferred more end more work to the component supplier, and has thereby limited the profit potential of the manufacturer.

Redundancies are the inevitable by-product of this process, as Thorn has had to recognize, although of course, the industry suffers from gross overcapacity as well.

The same principle applies elsewhere in the consumer goods field—although in some cases higher volumes might compensate—and also to some extent in telecommunications where there is some protection

from foreign competition, but the switch from mechanical to electronic telephone exchanges will again mean a reduction in value added by the supplier. Moreover, for historic reasons, this is not an area where British producers can look forward to big foreign orders.

The most hopeful areas for investment, therefore, lie less in the vulnerable hardware end of the business where change will have the most adverse impact upon profit, and more in the software and systems field, where the emphasis is on problem solving.

Most of all, Greenwell points to defence electronics as an area of growth and profitability. Partly this is because, for security reasons, it is well protected but also because, whatever restraints there may be



Sir Arnold Weinstein, managing director of GEC.

on general defence spending, funds allocated to electronic equipment will unquestionably rise. Counting potential foreign business, Greenwell thinks the industry capable of a persisting growth rate of 30 per cent a year. The prime beneficiaries will be Ferranti, GEC, Racal, Decca and Plessey, although in the latter case telecommunications turnover is roughly twice that of defence.

The other main growth area is computers, where, according to ICL, the value of the installed computer base is growing by 15 per cent a year and service by between 30 and 35 per cent. Here too, however, the industry is seeing a much lower rate of growth in spending on central processing units than on terminals and software. The tendency for customers to require computers capable of dealing with a relatively narrow range of functions is likely to mean a continuation of this trend.

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There is little in common between Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Mr John Peyton, his Opposition "shadow". They are dissimilar in temperament, upbringing and outlook, and Mr Peyton deplores the minister's uncompromising opposition to Britain's membership of the EEC.

Yet in the last Commons debate about Community fish policy Mr Peyton said: "The minister has perhaps been a little too patient over this matter. It must be a tribute of some sort to the Community that Mr Peyton spoke of 'the support which I now offer to him as long as he resists demands which we regard as unreasonable and intrusive'".

Never was there a more striking instance of the pot calling the kettle white.

It was Mr Peyton and not the minister who said: "The total allowable catch is to be parcelled out according to criteria which—I choose my words carefully and do so with exacting accuracy—seem to us to have been rigged to suit almost every country save the United Kingdom."

Fish is now the subject of the deepest of all disagreements between this country and the rest of the Community. It also dominates the thinking of Mr Silkin. The Royal Show, the leading agricultural show in Britain, begins today, but Mr Silkin will not be there. He is in Norway where he is negotiating about fish with the EEC. In London his officials are preparing for the latest package of conservation measures which Britain will operate separately from the rest of the Nine.

The European commission has tried twice to win agreement among Community ministers for what it calls a common fisheries policy. The policy is often referred to as if it is complementary to and independent of the common agricultural policy. That im-

Why there is no UK haven for EEC fish policy

pression is encouraged by the commission, which speaks of the fisheries policy as if it is a constitutional entry in its own right.

The Treaty of Rome, however, says that fish is an agricultural product. Market support arrangements for fish are handled in each member state by the official organizations which administer green currencies and "mountains" of surplus produce. Fish price monitoring in Britain is covered by Brussels for the Intervention Board for Agricultural Products, but for this country is concerned those fragments of the common agricultural policy which apply to fish are almost all that is left of the common fisheries policy.

The rest of it, the vision of the European commission, remains in suspense. The ideal of such a policy has been to harmonize and the elimination of barriers between nations.

If there was a common fisheries policy it would be the EEC's policy, not the policy of all. Because fishing takes place at sea it is at once freed from the constraints of national boundaries, laws and customs which have made the common agricultural policy impossible to implement in a realistic way.

That is the key to the commission's attachment to a policy for fish. The agricultural policy is vitiated by the lack of economic harmonization. The prices paid to farmers in each country are as far from being uniform as they would be if the Community did not exist.

Furthermore, no French farmer expects to walk unharmed on to a British field and cut corn there. Yet now that the EEC has its own 200-mile maritime zone common fisheries policy would be truly common in that all Community waters would be open to all Community boats under rules imposed and policed by the Community. Fishing is one area

of human activity in which the Council of Ministers could take over from national governments.

That is the vision. The reality is that with a British general election perhaps only a few months away all parties in Parliament are united behind the Labour Government's defiance of the commission and the rest of the Community.

The regulations on which the commission wants to build a common policy were adopted eight years ago almost to the day. One said that "common rules shall be laid down for fishing in the maritime waters coming under its sovereignty or within its jurisdiction shall not lead to difference in treatment of other member states".

When Britain, Denmark and the Irish Republic joined the EEC they were given until 1982 to harmonize their fishing rules with those of the rest of the Community. British waters contain a far greater proportion of the fish in the total EEC maritime zone than do the waters of any other member state.

Britain is a leading rather and consumer of sea fish, and its fishing industry has maintained public attention away from the public adjustment which legal and political decisions have forced on the British fishing industries. In 1970 more than 20 per cent of all fish landed in Britain went through Hull. This year the total will be well below 15 per cent. The number of full-time fishermen throughout Britain has fallen by more than 10 per cent in the past four years.

Although the Treaty of Rome considers fish an agricultural product, Community aid which has helped farmers has not been extended on the same scale to fishermen. Although increases in agricultural support prices in recent years have been lower than farmers wanted, the common agricultural policy still takes three-quarters of the Community budget.

The difficulty for fishermen is that the value of a mackerel catch is much less than that of a catch of the white species often denied to British boats. The difficulty for fishermen is



"If there is no common policy the waters of the EEC will continue to be overfished."

ments about fish arose just as many of the leading maritime nations of the world were staking out 200-mile limits. It looked to British fishermen as if they were being offered worthless concessions by Brussels just as they were being pushed out of traditional distant-water grounds.

That has forced fishermen to accept a rapid change in the pattern of their catches. The weight of cod landed in British ports by British vessels in 1977 was less than half of the figure for 1970. Herring was down by two-thirds. The group described in government tables as "other pelagic species" rose almost sevenfold between 1970 and 1977. The group is dominated by sprats and mackerel, both of which are cheap and of high nutritional value.

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and processors is that families are reluctant to buy sprats and mackerel.

Colourful arguments among ministers in Brussels have drawn public attention away from the painful adjustment which legal and political decisions have forced on the British fishing industries. In 1970 more than 20 per cent of all fish landed in Britain went through Hull. This year the total will be well below 15 per cent. The number of full-time fishermen throughout Britain has fallen by more than 10 per cent in the past four years.

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Hugh Clayton

Michael Hanson

City institutions' slow growth down on the farm

Most farmland in Britain is still being bought by individual farmers, whatever the public may think to the contrary. In the year ended September 30, 1977, for example, farmland bought by individuals accounted for 89 per cent of the farms sold and 75 per cent of the acreage, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

In other words, institutions of all kinds bought 25 per cent of the 330,000 acres of farmland sold in England and Wales, but less than one-third of this was bought by financial institutions such as insurance companies, pension funds, banks and unit trusts. Even so, these financial institutions spent about £23m buying nearly 44,000 acres of land.

The ministry admits that these statistics could be anything up to nine months out of date, being based as they are on returns made to the Inland Revenue some time after the sales have been agreed. The above figures, therefore, are likely to indicate what was happening in the market during 1976.

More recent, though less comprehensive figures produced by the Country Landowners' Association suggest that financial institutions may have accounted for at least 25 per cent of the farmland that was sold in England and Wales during 1977, while the earliest returns for 1978 suggest that they may be buying even more, perhaps even as much as one-third of all the farmland sold.

Yet for all their dominance of the farmland market, today, the extent of the institutional land holdings is not very significant or alarming when seen in perspective. As only about 1 per cent of the 47 million acres of farmland in Britain changes hands each year, it will take a century or two at

the present rate of buying before the institutions supplant owner-occupiers, who today account for 55 per cent of the farmland in Britain.

In their recent evidence to the Northfield committee—which is examining how land ownership may be changing as a result of purchases by financial or foreign interests—the Country Landowners' Association said: "The spread of ownership by financial institutions has been relatively slow. We doubt if they own more than 2-3 per cent of all land at the present time."

The Centre for Agricultural Strategy at the University of Reading, under the chairmanship of Lord Rothschild, puts the percentage of farmland owned by financial institutions much lower than this, at less than 1 per cent.

Whatever the amount, however, there can be no doubt that there is now serious concern in some quarters as to whether the increasing institutional ownership of agricultural land is in the best interests of farming. Should farmland be bought as a speculative investment like stocks and shares, paintings or antiques?

If farms are being bought for short-term capital gain, there might be genuine cause for concern, but this is not supported by any evidence.

As the Committee of Property Unit Trusts, whose 118 member trusts have invested about £35m in agricultural land, told the Northfield committee: "The trusts have shown a readiness to speed substantial sums in improving buildings; adding to drainage systems and installing new equipment on the farms they own, thereby helping to raise the standard of efficiency of the industry."

There is nothing particularly new in this, of course, for in-

stitutional landlords have been doing this for centuries. The only difference now is that they have to be seen to be doing so, and to take every opportunity to remind people of the fact, so as to allay fears about the effect on agriculture of their presence.

It would be wrong to suggest that the financial institutions are buying farmland for anything other than the most basic financial motive of making money. It is to be feared that some of the more speculative farmland in recent years has shown growth in rental income that has been better than that of most commercial or industrial properties. This is what has attracted many financial institutions into the country.

Once in, however, they are not noticeably anxious to move out for short-term gains. All the evidence suggests that an institution only sells a farm when it is upgrading the quality of its portfolio by replacing small farms with larger and more economic holdings, or by replacing grade three farmland with grade two or grade one land when the opportunity arises.

Instead of regarding financial institutions with suspicion, farmers could come to accept them as a more desirable alternative to the nationalization of agricultural land. As the Country Landowners' Association points out, it would be disastrous if owners had no option but to sell to the state. The very existence of financial institutions in the land market makes nationalization unnecessary, they add, because "we are confident that they manage land at a lower cost and ensure that it is more productive than would a state land bank".

This begs the question of whether institutional landlords are better for farming than private landlords. True, they

may never manage to have the same personal relationship with their tenant farmers as a resident lord of the manor has, but on the other hand they may find it easier to put their hands on money for the improvements a tenant wants to see before he is willing or able to pay a higher rent.

A society that resents the increasing extent of institutional ownership and fears the likely effect of nationalization must recognize that legislation and taxation in Britain since the war has made it increasingly difficult for the private landlord to survive, whether lo-

residential or agricultural property.

In theory, it may make little difference to a tenant farmer whether his landlord is the Crown, the Church, an individual, or a pension fund, though it will certainly make a difference if he is the hard-up son of an ancient and noble family. In practice, it is the richest landlords who attract the most efficient tenants who in turn pay the highest rents. Whatever else it means, this higher agricultural productivity must be in the national interest. The author is Editor-in-Chief of *The Chartered Surveyor*.



Export sales at record levels

Extracts from Lord Kenyon's Statement:
Although the Group's earnings before Tax of £1,145,419 for the year to 1st April, 1978 show a decline from last year's record figure this cannot be regarded as an unsatisfactory result, bearing in mind the events of a year which brought more than a fair share of troubles and, in particular, manufacturing difficulties during the first six months, arising from defective wood pulp from a source which had hitherto proved consistent and reliable.

Record levels of sales and of exports were achieved, despite a recession of trade and pressures on prices in many parts of the world, and a dull market at home since June of last year. No really encouraging signs are yet evident of any substantial improvement, although export trade is becoming more active in certain countries, except Western Continental Europe where the market for packaging film remains depressed.

Continuing Capital Expansion
The price of our raw materials have remained more stable than for some time past, with the exception of a massive increase of 23% in the price of North Sea Gas. This unexpected increase has caused the deferral of certain capital projects. Nevertheless capital expenditure has continued at a significant level, no less than £1.75 million being undertaken during the year, to make a total of £6.5 million from the Company's own resources in the last five years.

Technical Development
The programme of modernisation and re-equipment, designed to broaden the base of the Company's activities, is now virtually completed. The emphasis of future such expenditure will be on technical development, and plans for a new Research Laboratory block are well advanced.

At a time when we are told on all sides that the oil, from which plastic films are derived, will be exhausted, or at least scarce, well before the end of the century, it is worth remembering that cellulose film is manufactured from WOOD, a perpetually renewable natural resource, which is totally free from adverse influence upon our environment.

The Company believes itself to be well placed in its market as well as being equipped to take advantage of any improvement which may arise in the present stagnant economic climate.

Principal Activities.
The Company manufactures and converts transparent cellulose and plastic film. The products are used in particular as immediate wrappings for the confectionery, tobacco, biscuit, bakery and snack food trades, and for textiles and pharmaceuticals, together with many similar uses.

Business Diary in Europe: Kremlin Revenue men move in

The Russian government is to start taxing foreign companies operating in the USSR at rates of up to 40 per cent, and retrospective for two years. Individuals, it seems, will also have to start paying income tax.

The unexpected announcement came during Soviet discussions with West Germany on a dual taxation agreement. The income tax declaration forms will be issued this week.

The wording of the Russian announcement is not as watertight as our own Inland Revenue statements, but it is clear that Moscow is seeking legal justification to levy taxes on their own trade and business operations overseas.

The new law passed last month by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet says individual foreigners may be taxed on their salary at the same rate as that applied to equivalent Soviet citizens by the corresponding foreign government.

It does allow deductions from taxable income for general administrative expenses, which it is thought could include wages for Soviet staff and rents.

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part in a seminar on finance for international contractors on Thursday. From there he dashed down to the coast near Colchester, there to rendezvous on board the racing yacht of his chairman Klaus von Exter.

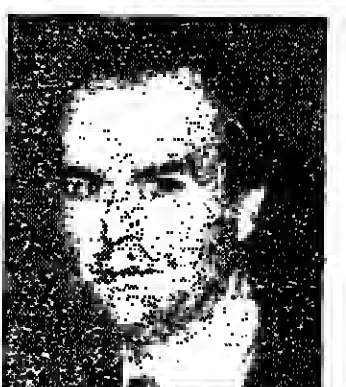
Pauw, von Exter and other Stevin staff then cruised the yacht in a 220-mile race between West Mersea and Bressens on the Dutch coast. It was not intended that Pauw should work his passage home. The timing of the race and the seminar was a happy coincidence.

Housewives may find the tedium of their shopping round in the local supermarkets relieved in the coming year with a free glass of French wine.

The French have, belatedly perhaps, awoken to the challenge that countries such as Spain, Italy and Hungary pose to the bulk of their wine production, and have decided upon a big change in strategy to regain their market supremacy.

Emmanuel Dron, of Foods from France, has announced that his organization would be spending £350,000 on the promotion of wines in Britain. For the first time they will be sponsoring promotional tastings at grocery outlets.

Dron has scheduled more than 2,000 days of free tastings in 25 retail chains, reckoning



Emmanuel Dron.

that at least 200,000 people will be treated to a glass in the course of the year.

In addition he is recruiting four knowledgeable wine buffs who will tour supermarkets preaching the proper care and appreciation of wine, and the merits of French wine above all.

His market research, he says, has revealed that British wine drinkers still show "low levels of comprehension" about wine, and an "inability to discriminate" which has been leaving French winemakers at the back of the shelves.

each of two press releases on the same subject, all in one day. It was the computer's fault, we are now told, and "computer conversion" would cost thousands of dollars against a mere 25 cents for each useless press release. A week after *Business Diary's* piece appeared and it must be a coincidence, mustn't it? the computer was at last "converted", whatever that means, and all is now well.

The leadership at the vast Italian perastoral conglomerate Istituto per Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI) has decided on a new broom at Alfa Romeo in an attempt to sweep away the company's losses.

The new chairman of the Milan-based Alfa Romeo and its Naples offshoot Alfa Sud is Ettore Massacesi, the 58-year-old president of Intersind, the organization which negotiates with the trade unions on behalf of parastatal companies.

Massacesi is also responsible for labour problems at IRI's headquarters, and the hope is evidently that he will succeed in improving Alfa Romeo's industrial relations.

The other newcomer is Camillo Innocenti, aged 48, hitherto director general of IRI's aeronautics subsidiary Aeritalia, who becomes deputy chairman and managing director of Alfa Romeo and deputy

chairman of Alfa Sud.

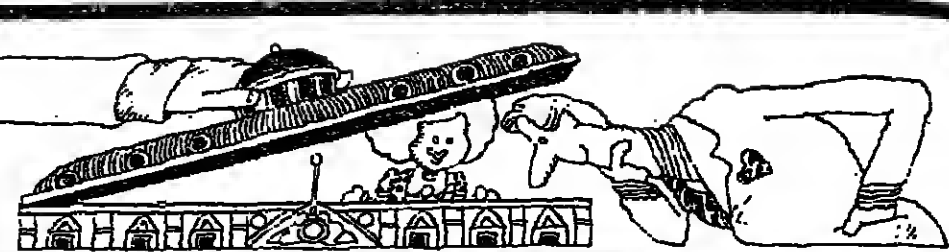
The IRI management decided on these changes after they failed to persuade Gaetano Cortesi to withdraw his resignation as chairman. Cortesi felt that a 40-day suspended prison sentence for violating the workers' statute under the circumstances, was unjust.

He was found guilty of instituting inquiries into the political and personal opinions of job applicants—expressly forbidden under the workers' statute law—at a time when Alfa Romeo like other firms has to ensure that they do not take on Red Brigades or other extremists.

Tokyo is the world's most expensive city followed closely by Zurich and Geneva according to the latest survey of living costs in some 60 cities compiled by Business International Zurich is just 12 per cent less costly than Tokyo. The cheapest cities in Europe are Lisbon, Barcelona and Madrid, while worldwide, Buenos Aires is given as cheapest of all. The higher cost cities in Europe have traditionally been Stockholm and Oslo, but together with Zurich they come well below Zurich. London with an index rating of 924, Rome, Toronto, Dublin and Moscow are in the "cheaper cities" list.

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Public & Educational



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Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on 15 September 1978.

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Salary plus a clinical loading of \$25,000. The appointee will have a right of private practice which is currently linked to 20% of the appointee's salary. 15 September 1978.

The appointee will have a clinical loading of \$25,000. The appointee will have a right of private practice which is currently linked to 20% of the appointee's salary. 15 September 1978.

University of Tasmania

CHAIR OF SURGERY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Surgery in the School of Medicine, University of Tasmania. The Department of Surgery was established in 1974. It is housed in the University Clinical School Building at the Royal Hobart Hospital, and its offices and laboratories are situated in the Hospital wards. The main teaching hospitals are the Royal Hobart Hospital and the Launceston General Hospital. The Department of Surgery is a leading centre for the study of surgical diseases. There is a strong emphasis on research and teaching. The Department is seeking a candidate with a high level of qualifications and experience in surgery. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of medical students and for the research programme in the Department. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Tasmania, Launceston, Tasmania, by 15 September 1978.

CETHV Council for the Education and Training of Health Visitors

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER - RECORDS

£4319-£5051 (Under Review)

The Council for the Education and Training of Health Visitors is a statutory body responsible for the promotion and approval of training courses for Health Visitors. The Administrative Officer-Records is responsible for the day-to-day running of the Council's records. The post holder will be responsible for the maintenance and updating of the Council's records, and for the preparation of reports and documents. The post holder will also be responsible for the coordination of the Council's records with other departments. The salary is £4319-£5051. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, CETHV, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JF, by 15 September 1978.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY

OXFORD

RADCLIFFE SCIENCE LIBRARY

DEPUTY KEEPER

which falls vacant on 1 October 1978. Candidates should be aged 25 years or over and have a good knowledge of library administration and a good knowledge of the Bodleian Library. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Bodleian Library, 1, Broad Street, Oxford OX1 3BG, by 15 September 1978.

University of St Andrews

RESEARCH IN CHEMISTRY

THREE S.R.C. CASE STUDENTSHIPS

In organic chemistry, available for three years, to the degree of Ph.D.

1. Physical organic studies of substituted benzene rings. 2. Studies in the synthesis of natural products. 3. Studies in the synthesis of new materials. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9TH, by 15 September 1978.

University of Birmingham

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

LECTURESHIP IN AMERICAN LITERATURE

In the Department of English Language and Literature, the University of Birmingham is seeking a candidate for a Lectureship in American Literature. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the research programme in the Department. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, B15 2TT, by 15 September 1978.

University of Birmingham

FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the temporary Lectureship in Economics for the year 1978-79. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the research programme in the Department. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, B15 2TT, by 15 September 1978.

University of Adelaide

LECTURER IN MEDICINE

From candidates with medical degrees and with training in the field of internal medicine. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the research programme in the Department. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA 5000, by 15 September 1978.

University of Melbourne

CHAIR OF VETERINARY PHYSIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Veterinary Physiology in the School of Veterinary Science, University of Melbourne. The Department of Veterinary Physiology was established in 1974. It is housed in the University Clinical School Building at the Royal Veterinary College, and its offices and laboratories are situated in the Hospital wards. The main teaching hospitals are the Royal Veterinary College and the Launceston General Hospital. The Department of Veterinary Physiology is a leading centre for the study of veterinary diseases. There is a strong emphasis on research and teaching. The Department is seeking a candidate with a high level of qualifications and experience in veterinary physiology. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of medical students and for the research programme in the Department. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Victoria, by 15 September 1978.

University of Strathclyde

STRATHCLYDE BUSINESS SCHOOL

PROFESSOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(With special reference to General Management and Business Policy)

Applications are invited for this position in the Strathclyde Business School. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the research programme in the Department. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, G1 1TB, by 15 September 1978.

The Wellcome Trust

Veterinary Research Administrator

Applications are invited for the position of Veterinary Research Administrator in the Wellcome Trust. The appointee will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Trust's records. The post holder will be responsible for the maintenance and updating of the Trust's records, and for the preparation of reports and documents. The post holder will also be responsible for the coordination of the Trust's records with other departments. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, The Wellcome Trust, 1, Park Square West, London NW1 4LJ, by 15 September 1978.

University of Keele

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

In the Centre, and for two Systems Programmer

The University of Keele is seeking a candidate for the position of Deputy Director in the Centre, and for two Systems Programmer. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the research programme in the Department. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire, by 15 September 1978.

University of Warwick

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the position of Administrative Assistant in the University of Warwick. The appointee will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the University's records. The post holder will be responsible for the maintenance and updating of the University's records, and for the preparation of reports and documents. The post holder will also be responsible for the coordination of the University's records with other departments. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Warwick, Warwick, CV4 7AL, by 15 September 1978.

University of Cambridge

APPOINTMENT OF AN ASSISTANT KEEPER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED ARTS

Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Keeper in the Department of Applied Arts in the University of Cambridge. The appointee will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Department's records. The post holder will be responsible for the maintenance and updating of the Department's records, and for the preparation of reports and documents. The post holder will also be responsible for the coordination of the Department's records with other departments. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB2 3RQ, by 15 September 1978.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

Three New University Lectureships in Design, Production Engineering and Management

In response to national need and environmental requirements, the Department of Engineering is introducing a new four-year undergraduate course in Design, Production Engineering and Management. The new course will follow the existing engineering course for the first two years and will then spend the third and fourth years studying the subjects of Design, Production Engineering and Management. The main subjects to be studied are: (1) Production Technology, (2) Engineering Design and Manufacturing Processes, (3) Organisation and Control of Production Systems, (4) Human Relations, Personnel Management and Industrial Relations, and (5) Financial Aspects of Management. The three-year course will be of the conventional University form, but in the fourth year a student's time will be divided between design, production, and management. The new course will be a joint honours course with the existing engineering course. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high level of qualifications and experience in engineering. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Cambridge University, Cambridge, CB2 3RQ, by 15 September 1978.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

ACADEMIC STAFF VACANCIES

Applications are invited for the following vacancies which have been created by resignation and retirement:

(1) University Lectureship in Mechanical Engineering Design for which candidates should have a high level of qualifications and experience in mechanical engineering design. The salary is £12,000 per annum.

(2) University Assistant Lectureship in Thermodynamics for which candidates should have a high level of qualifications and experience in thermodynamics. The salary is £12,000 per annum.

(3) University Assistant Lectureship in Operational Research for which candidates should have a high level of qualifications and experience in operational research. The salary is £12,000 per annum.

(4) Assistantship in Research in Control Engineering for which candidates should have a high level of qualifications and experience in control engineering. The salary is £12,000 per annum.

The Wellcome Trust

Scientific Administrator in Tropical Medicine

The Wellcome Trust wishes to appoint a Scientific Administrator in Tropical Medicine. The appointee will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Trust's records. The post holder will be responsible for the maintenance and updating of the Trust's records, and for the preparation of reports and documents. The post holder will also be responsible for the coordination of the Trust's records with other departments. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, The Wellcome Trust, 1, Park Square West, London NW1 4LJ, by 15 September 1978.

University of London

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

An Administrative Officer is required to help run the City of London Polytechnic. The appointee will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Polytechnic's records. The post holder will be responsible for the maintenance and updating of the Polytechnic's records, and for the preparation of reports and documents. The post holder will also be responsible for the coordination of the Polytechnic's records with other departments. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, City of London Polytechnic, City of London, by 15 September 1978.

University of Keele

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

In the Centre, and for two Systems Programmer

The University of Keele is seeking a candidate for the position of Deputy Director in the Centre, and for two Systems Programmer. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the research programme in the Department. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire, by 15 September 1978.

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(4) Assistantship in Research in Control Engineering for which candidates should have a high level of qualifications and experience in control engineering. The salary is £12,000 per annum.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

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(3) University Assistant Lectureship in Operational Research for which candidates should have a high level of qualifications and experience in operational research. The salary is £12,000 per annum.

(4) Assistantship in Research in Control Engineering for which candidates should have a high level of qualifications and experience in control engineering. The salary is £12,000 per annum.

University College Buckland

FARINGDON, OXON

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Law in the Department of Law, University College Buckland. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the research programme in the Department. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University College Buckland, Faringdon, Oxford, by 15 September 1978.

University of York

CHAIR OF POLITICS

Applications are invited for the Chair of Politics in the Department of Politics, University of York. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the research programme in the Department. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of York, York, YO1 5DD, by 15 September 1978.

University of Hong Kong

SENIOR APPOINTMENTS AND CAREERS COUNSELLOR

Applications are invited for the position of Senior Appointments and Careers Counsellor in the University of Hong Kong. The appointee will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the University's records. The post holder will be responsible for the maintenance and updating of the University's records, and for the preparation of reports and documents. The post holder will also be responsible for the coordination of the University's records with other departments. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, by 15 September 1978.

University of Nottingham

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

JUNIOR DEMONSTRATORSHIP IN PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the position of Junior Demonstratorship in Pharmaceutical Microbiology in the Department of Pharmacy, University of Nottingham. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the research programme in the Department. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, by 15 September 1978.

University of London

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the position of Lectureship in the Department of Geography, University of London. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the research programme in the Department. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of London, London, by 15 September 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

College of Lecturers

SWANSEA

Applications are invited for the following new posts from October 1, 1978:

Lecturer in Economics

Candidates must have a degree in Economics. Some preference may be given to candidates with teaching experience in the field of Economics. The salary is £12,000 per annum.

Lecturer in Economic History

Candidates should have a degree in Economics and experience in the field of Economic History. The salary is £12,000 per annum.

Lecturer in Genetics

Candidates should have a degree in Biology and experience in the field of Genetics. The salary is £12,000 per annum.

Lecturer in Biochemistry

Candidates should have a degree in Biochemistry and experience in the field of Biochemistry. The salary is £12,000 per annum.

CRANLEIGH SCHOOL

Head of Economics/ Business Studies

Economist required with effect from September 1977 to teach Economics up to Scholarship level and some Business Studies. Games played desirable. Accommodation provided. Applications, with full curriculum vitae, to the Headmaster, Cranleigh School, Surrey.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

SYSTEMS ANALYST/PROGRAMMER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates for the position of Systems Analyst/Programmer in the central administration. The appointee will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the University's records. The post holder will be responsible for the maintenance and updating of the University's records, and for the preparation of reports and documents. The post holder will also be responsible for the coordination of the University's records with other departments. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Leicester, Leicester, LE1 7RH, by 15 September 1978.

University of Bristol

LECTURESHIP IN DENTAL SURGERY (PROSTHETICS)

Applications are invited for the position of Lectureship in Dental Surgery (Prosthetics) in the Department of Dental Surgery, University of Bristol. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the research programme in the Department. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Bristol, Bristol, by 15 September 1978.

University of Nottingham

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

JUNIOR DEMONSTRATORSHIP IN PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the position of Junior Demonstratorship in Pharmaceutical Microbiology in the Department of Pharmacy, University of Nottingham. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the research programme in the Department. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, by 15 September 1978.

University of London

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the position of Lectureship in the Department of Geography, University of London. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the research programme in the Department. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of London, London, by 15 September 1978.

University of Bristol

TWO TEMPORARY POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANTS IN MATERIALS SCIENCE

Applications are invited for two temporary Postdoctoral Research Assistants in Materials Science in the Department of Materials Science, University of Bristol. The appointees will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Department's records. The post holders will be responsible for the maintenance and updating of the Department's records, and for the preparation of reports and documents. The post holders will also be responsible for the coordination of the Department's records with other departments. The salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Bristol, Bristol, by 15 September 1978.

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